THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUPERIOR COURT—ONSLOW COUNTY.

Henry W. Petteway, Administrator, Plaintiff, and Peter Ambrose, deceased,
Against
Julia A. Petteway, Wm. D. Bryan, Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry, Defendants.
— Petition to sell Real Estate to make it Assets.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court that Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry reside beyond the limits of this State, and have property in this State, and that the Plaintiff has a cause of action against them, It is ordered that publication be made once a week for six weeks in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry, of the filing of the petition in this action, and directing them to appear before this Court on or before the 25th day of July, A. D. 1870, and answer the petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them, and a decree of sale awarded *pro confesso* as to them.

It is therefore ordered that a summons and copy of the petition for each of the said Defendants be sent by mail, directed to their respective Postoffices.

Witness my hand and official seal, SEAL: at office in Jacksonville, this 25th day April, A. D. 1870.

A. C. HUGGINS,
Clerk Superior Court Onslow County.
april 29 12-w6w

STATE NEWS.

Two murder cases are for trial at Tarboro', this week.

Superior Court of Nash county is in session this week.

The Spring Term of Edgecombe Superior Court is in session this week.

North Carolina has sent 87,000 partridges to the North during the past season.

E. W. Jones, by the grace of Radicalism a North Carolina Superior Court Judge is said to have Congressional aspirations.

RUTHERFORD county, says the *Vindicator*, was visited on Friday last by a terrible hail storm. In some localities the stones were as large as a hen's egg.

Messrs. Geo. E. Pittman & Brother will shortly commence the publication of a Tri-Weekly newspaper in Newbern, to be called the Newbern *Courier*. The paper will have nothing to do with politics, but be simply a newspaper. The price of subscription is fixed at $3 per year.

We find in the *Reconstructed Farmer* the following instances of good Edgecombe farming:

"Mr. Rob't Norfleet, of this county, produced upon ten acres the past year, fourteen bales and sixty pounds of cotton.

"This cotton was raised upon uplands having a clay sub-soil and under the best of seasons, with ordinary culture and usual quantity and quality of fertilizers, one bale per acre would have been a heavy crop."

FROM the Fayetteville *Presbyterian* we clip as follows:

The Smithville Memorial Association take pleasure in informing the friends of the soldiers who fell in the battle at Aversboro,' N. C., and the public, that they have disinterred the bodies and reinterred them in an acre of ground, set apart for the purpose, and enclosed it with a suitable iron fence.

They hope at a very early day to erect a monument to their memory.

Mrs. L. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

On Wednesday in Raleigh, as we learn from the *Standard*, a colored servant in the employ of Dr. Mason was shot, presumed accidentally, by a shot gun in the hands of a colored man, also a servant of the family. The wound is not considered dangerous, and the man is held to bail for appearance in bond of $500.

The *Sentinel* gives the following recent discharges from the penitentiary:

April 12th, William Barnett, Person county.

April 29, Solomon Craig, Orange county.

May 3d, John Morritt, Davidson county.

May 3rd, Alfred Smith, Davidson county.

May 3rd, Pearce Mock, Davidson county.

PEAS.—Shipments North, of green peas, have begun at Wilson.

The ladies of Fayetteville are making their preparations for Memorial Day.

B. A.—The shares of the Charlotte Building Association—2,000—have all been taken.

LAND SALES.—One small tract fine cotton land, near Fayetteville, sold last Monday for $7 to $8 per acre.

FRUIT.—The Fayetteville Eagle prophesies a good fruit crop this year in Cumberland county.

LONG LIFE.—Lovedy McLaurin (or Mallett) colored, died in Fayetteville on the 1st inst., aged 110 years.

CHEAP.—Last Monday $550 of Cumberland county Scrip was sold at auction for $430.

SENTENCED.—Nine persons were sentenced to the Penitentiary at the late term of Davie court.

NEW BOAT.—The Eagle tells us that the "Little Sam," Capt. Sam Skinner's new boat, which has just been completed, has made a satisfactory trial trip.

TOBACCO CHAWERS.—Maj. Miller—him of the Standard locals, a devotee of the noxious weed, wants a Convention of "tobacco chawers.'

HUGE.—The Messenger speaks of two rockfish, weight 100 pounds each, c ught at Weldon and carried to Goldsboro'.

Hard to swallow—not the fish—but the *tale* part.

AN OLD CHURCH.—The Charlotte *Southern Home* says that Steel Creek Presbyterian Church, in Mecklenburg county, was organized in 1760, which ranks it as one of the oldest in the State.

WHEAT CROP.—The Greensboro' Patriot tells us that the wheat crop in that county is more promising at the present time than was ever before known at this season of the year.

FIRE—The Messenger tells us that the dwelling and kitchen of Mr. B. F. Hooks, a few miles from Goldsboro', were destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday last. The fire originated in the kitchen, and is supposed to be an accident. Mr. Hooks' loss will exceed $1,500.

NASH NOMINATIONS.—The Old North State says that the Conservatives of Nash county held a county convention on Tuesday last, and recommended L. F. Battle, Esq., for the Senate, W. W. H. Woodward, Esq., for the State House of Representatives, and George N. Lewis, Esq., for Sheriff.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—Gov. Holden recently commuted the sentence of Jennie Greene, of Orange county, sentenced to be hung on the 6th of May, to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for life.—The application was signed by leading citizens of Hillsboro'.

ROBESON POLITICS.—The *Robesonian* says that the Radical slate for the Legislature for that county is for Senate, Col. Nat. McLean; For Representatives, Col. Jas. Sinclair and E. K. Proctor. It is thought that the delegates to the District Convention are adverse to the renomination of Col. Dockery. It is rumored on good authority that the vote of the county will be cast for Judge Russell, still there is good reason for believing that it will be given to A. J. Jones. It is understood that the friends of Dockery intend to hold another Convention for the appointment of delegates, and to ignore the action of the so-called Convention held on the 16th ult.—This will give Robeson two sets of delegates and will create confusion in the District Convention as well as in the county campaign.

DOG EAT DOG.—John T. Dewees, late cadet speculating member of Congress from the Raleigh District, has written a letter to the Hon. T. L. Clingman in which he says he was present when A. H. Jones, scalawag member of Congress from the Mountain District, wrote a letter to Swepson, offering to appoint Swepson's nephew to the Naval Academy for one thousand dollars. He says Swepson has the letter now in his possession.

STOKES COUNTY.—Sterling Adams has been nominated for the Senate and J. G. H. Mitchell for the House by the Conservative Convention of Stokes county.

FRUIT.—The Ridgeway Press says that the prospect for fruit in that section is very promising.

RAIN.—The severe rain storm of Monday and Tuesday last, says the Warrenton Gazette, was the heaviest known in that section for many years past. Serious damage resulted to the farming interest in several localities. Plant beds were drowned and fences carried away, and several bridges were damaged or entirely destroyed.

OPERA HOUSE.—R. M. Oates & Co., of Charlotte, are contemplating the building of a fine Opera House.

SUCCESSFUL FAIR.—The Episcopal ladies of Weldon and vicinity realized $587 by their Fair held for the purpose of building a Church. This, with a large sum obtained through subscription, will enable them to begin work upon the proposed building at once. The Weldon News wishes them God speed in their undertaking, in which we heartily concur.

CROPS.—The Asheville Citizen says that the prospect for a large wheat crop in that section is most flattering. It is estimated that Buncombe county will produce twice as much wheat as she has in any one year for a long time past. It is to be hoped that Swepson and Littlefield don't speculate in wheat.

MARRIED.—W. W. Churchill, clerk in the Raliegh Standard office, was lately married to Miss Cornelia M. Rutjes, of Raleigh, at the Catholic Church. Mr. Churchill was formerly attached to the Purcell House in this city.

CHATHAM.—The local editor of the *Standard* has been on an excursion to Haywood. Along the route he noticed a number of new and exceedingly neat residences—the first about three miles from the city, recently erected by Dr. W. H. Murdoch, the energetic Agent of the North Carolina Fire Insurance Agency. At Asbury, the first depot, a colony from Pennsylvania have been introduced through the North Carolina Land Company, and have commenced an improved system of farming. At Cary, Dr. W. P. Mallett, late of Chapel Hill, is erecting some handsome buildings.

Our friend, Drake, of the Statesville American, recently lost his presence of mind, and wandered off to Augusta, Georgia, to attend a Railroad meeting. The following extract from his account of a ball, will convince the public that he did not make a "goose" of himself, even if he was a Drake, and had a "young Duck" in tow:

THE GODDESS OF BEAUTY.

had many rivals, all supremely lovely, but the palm was awarded to North Carolina. The contestants were the fair damsels of Georgia, South Carolina, and the Old North State, and such an array of loveliness will rarely again assemble. When the judges rendered their decision, it was in favor of Miss A. McK., of Morganton. Of course, as a North Carolinian, I felt gratified at the decision. But where all were supremely lovely, it seemed unfair to discriminate.

HIS EXCELLENCY, Gov. Holden, on yesterday received a requisition from the Governor of Virginia, for the rendition of Dr. W. W. Lewis and a man passing by the name of McGriffin. These parties were indicted for murder in the county of Brunswick, Va., and made their escape into this State. The Governor promptly issued an order requiring them to be delivered to R. S. Powell, who is authorized by the State of Virginia to receive them.

Raleigh *Standard*.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Republican Campaign Preparations—The Southern Radicals to be Stirred Up.

A GRAND REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—A document looking to the future purposes of the republican party has been drawn up by a prominent Western Senator, and has been signed by every republican in the Senate. To-day it was circulated among the republican members of the House and signed so far as it was presented. The object is to convene a grand caucus of all the republicans in Congress—there being over two hundred members—for the purpose of devising ways and means and setting forth the issues which the party will present to the country in the coming fall elections for members of the House of the forty-second Congress. It is intended to constitute a grand campaign committee to furnish documents, etc., and especially to look after the condition of the radical party in the Southern States, where the contest is represented as likely to be close, with fair prospect of conservative results. This caucus will be held probably next week, and it will be more important than an ordinary caucus from the fact that it will make a declaration of principles.

LIVELY DEBATE ON THE TARIFF.

There was a very warm and interesting tariff debate in the House to-day over the duty on steel rails made by the Bessemer or pneumatic process. The interest involved was declared to be millions of dollars, and so excited did the discussion become that public attention was called to the fact that presidents and officers of steel works were lobbying on the floor of the House among members to secure the highest possible duty on steel rails, while a point of order was raised on the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Peansylvania, that as he was interested in the Freedom and Cambria Iron Works, it was improper for him to vote to increase the duty. The rule was read, which declares that no member shall vote on a question in which he is immediately interested. Mr. Morrell, however, voted. Finally an amendment to make the duty at thirty-six dollars per ton was adopted by 78 to 62. The duty fixed in the bill was forty-four dollars per ton, while the rate adopted is fourteen dollars per ton less than the present law in force. The result of the day's contest is fixing the duty about eight dollars less per ton than the steel men desired, but if the democrats had all been present it is believed that an amendment fixing upon thirty dollars would have been adopted.

A Female Reporter.

As ladies who go out of their "sphere" expect to be criticised, and are not afraid to see themselves as others see them, there can be no harm in transferring the following pen-picture of a female reporter, who was recently in professional attendance at a woman suffrage convention in Dayton, Ohio:

"Miss Sallie M. Joy represented the Boston Post. She distinguished herself by her generally independent, don't-care-a-cent air, and by the number of books she carried under her arm and kept on her table. She walks with something of a masculine stride, and always carries a pencil in her hand. She has the Bostonic affection of eye-glasses, wears a sailor hat and dresses neatly, but plainly. As she is not pre-eminently 'a thing of beauty,' I should think her chances of remaining 'a Joy fovever' are good."

The photographer might have refrained from throwing "that last brick."

Miss Sallie Jeif, the eldest inhabitant of New Jersey, died at Elizabeth, Saturday, aged 105.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Protest of Bishops Against the Papal Infallibility Dogma.

ROME, April 11.—The following highly important document has been adopted by many of the bishops in attendance at the Œcumenical Council, and presented to the Pope, on the subject of infallibility. The paper is headed by the name of the Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati—a fact which gives its promulgation, if possible, additional importance:

MOST HOLY FATHER—Humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, we most earnestly supplicate that the question on the definition of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff as a dogma of faith may not be proposed to the Vatican Council.

Among other reasons of this supplication we beg to adduce only three, which appear to be sufficient:

First. Because the discussion of this question will evidently show a want of union, and especially unanimity among the Bishops.

Second. Because on account of the circumstances in which we are placed in countries where heresies not only exist with impunity, but are dominant, this definition, instead of attracting, would alienate those whom we seek by all Christian means to lead to the folds of Christ.

Third. Because we anticipate endless questions will arise which may interfere with and prevent the work of our ministry, and cause the fruits of this Council to be lost to those who are not members of the Holy Catholic Church. Having laid bare our hearts and sincere intentions, we implore Almighty God to avert all evil from the Church, and that he may illumine and direct you with His holy spirit.

J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnatti.

Peter R. Kendrick, Archbishop of St. Louis.

John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York.

George Errington, Archbishop of Trebizond (in part.)

Thomas Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax.

Richard Wheelan, Bishop of Wheeling,

Augustine Verot, Bishop of Savannah.

James R. Bayley, Bishop of Newark.

John Sweeny, Bishop of St. John, New Brunswick

Bernard McQuade, Bishop of Rochester.

Tobias Muller, Bishop of Erie.

Francis McFarland, Bishop of Hartford.

James M. O'Gorman, Bishop of Omaha (in part.)

Sames Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, Canada.

Michael Domenee, Bishop of Pittsburg.

Patrick Lynch, Bishop of Charleston.

Thadeus Arnat, Bishop of Mustery,

David Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry and Agadel.

William Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, England.

Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock.

John Leahy, Bishop of Dromore.

John Hennessey, Bishop of Dubuque.

Patrick Fehan, Bishop of Nashville.

John Hogan, Bishop of St. Joseph, Missouri.

John Henni, Bishop of Portland.

Joseph Melcher, Bishop of Green Bay.

Ignatius Mrak, Bishop of Sault Ste Marie.

Nitre Caves.

The production of such important constituents of gunpowder as nitre and aquafortis is at times a serious concern with all governments. Some of the people of Northern Europe are compelled to pay a portion of their taxes annually on saltpetre. While the seaboard of a nation is unobstructed there is no difficulty in obtaining supplies from foreign countries especially from India, but a blockade compels a people in a state of war to rely upon internal resources. It has not unfrequently happened during the wars in which the American people have been engaged to find it convenient to work up such means for obtaining nitre as the interior of the country afforded. What are called nitre or saltpetre caves, which are well known to abound in most of our States where limestone formations and their attendant caves exist, are resorted to for this purpose, as in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and other States. The loose earth is dug up from the floor of the cavern and the soluble part of it extracted by water. The lye obtained from wood ashes is added to this to form the saltpetre, which, after properly evaporating off the water, is found in the form of crystals. Besides the old localities above referred to, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has recently obtained information of the existence of abundant deposits of the nitrous earth in several other places. Two of these are in Texas—one at the Camanche Springs, Llano county, and the other in Burnett county, on the Colorado. These deposits are all in caves, where this substance is protected from the action of rains, but in India and other places it is not unfrequently the case that nitrous salts are obtained from the soil itself which has been exposed to atmospheric vicissitudes for all past time, the climate there being in the rainless zone. Similar deposits are reported from the vicinity of Red river, between the Wachita Mountains and the celebrated Llano Estacedo, where rain seldom falls. An additional locality, lately reported, is in Churchill county, Nevada, near the Soda Lake, at Raytown, where, besides nitrate of potash, an extensive bed of trana or sesqui-carbonate of soda exists.

Another Radical Prop Gone.

The conservative character of the United States Supreme Court is sustained by a decision delivered by Chief Justice Chase on Saturday—a decision so manifestly just and equitable that the only surprise is that its principle was ever questioned. The court held that loaning money to the Confederate Government, when such loan was extorted by fear, was not an act giving aid and comfort to the enemy. This decision relieves many of the best Southern Unionists from the penalties which Radical legislation sought to impose upon them.—New York *Herald*.

The first gold mine in the United States was discovered in Meadow Creek, Cabarrus county, (N. C.,) in 1799, by Conrad Reed. The California gold mines were discovered by Wm. Marshall, on the ninth day of February, 1848, at Sutter's mill upon the American fork, a tributary on the Sacramento, and extend from 34 to 49 degrees of north latitude. Their product since their discovery to the present time has amounted to fourteen hundred millions dollars.

The ladies of New Orleans have resolved to form an association for the purpose of purchasing the picture known as "Heroes of Chancellorsville," in order to present it to Gen. Lee.

The Charges Against O. O. Howard.

The Wood-Howard Freedmen's Bureau investigation has been hedged with such secrecy by Howard's friends that neither persons outside nor those immediately concerned can get anything beyond the mere drippings of the evidence. S. M. Arnell, of Tennessee, who is at the head of the committee charged with the investigation, has an idea that his friend Howard's reputation can be best benefited by keeping everything quiet, as if the people, who are as much interested in the matter as either Howard or Arnell, would never see the testimony. The witnesses examined thus far, according to their own statements, have given testimony which is anything but favorable to Howard. It is not, of course, denied that he was Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau; that he had the charge and disbursement of its funds, and that he has, in that capacity, disposed of millions upon millions of the public money. The prosecution contend that they have already proved that Howard purchased the ground where the Howard University now stands and erected the building out of the funds appropriated by Congress for the Freedmen's Bureau. They think that they have shown that he was largely interested in the manufacture of the patent brick out of which the Howard University is constructed; that the money for these brick was paid out of the Bureau funds and into the pockets of General Howard and his associates. It is also in evidence that he asked and received an acre of the ground purchased for the Howard University by the Bureau funds, for himself, and that he has erected a private residence upon it, all at the expense of the Bureau. The trustees of the University have testified that the institution is a private corporation, in no sense connected with the Government; that the Government has no control of it, and does not receive any revenue or benefit from it. At the same time it is held that the money for its erection was paid out of the government funds, and that the salaries of its professors and teachers are now paid out of the Bureau fund. Builders and architects have testified to the fact that the material known as the patent brick, out of which the building was constructed, is worthless for building purposes, and that it would not answer for private dwellings, much less for a large public building. Some fifteen witnesses have been summoned for next week on the part of the prosecution. There is no prospect that the investigation will soon end. Mr. Wood, who made the charges, is determined to sift the matter to the bottom and will not be put off with any attempt at white washing. The main point so far elicited is with regard to the Howard University and the manner of its construction. It is said, however, that the prosecution has evidence of a more damaging character, which they will bring up in due time.—New York *Herald*.

A TERRIBLE DEBAUCH.

Death Under Singular Circumstances—A Young Man in His Carousals Dies in an Area—A Female Companion Sleeps on His Body.

Coroner Rollins was yesterday called to the Eighth precinct station house to investigate a somewhat singular case of death. Shortly after four o'clock yesterday morning officer McKinley, of the Eighth precinct, in going his rounds, discovered two persons lying at the botton of a flight of steps of premises 118 Bleeker street. An examination, which the officer made at once, showed that a woman was lying across the body of a dead man, and that she was fast asleep. With much difficulty she was aroused and taken to the Prince street police station, and there said her name was Mary Lee, of No. 174 Wooster street. The body of the man was carried to the station house, where it was subsequently identified as that of Robert Gibbons Phillips, an adopted son of Jona B. Phillips, deceased, formerly Assistant District Attorney under John McKeon. The testimony showed that the deceased had been drinking to excess on Sunday, and at two o'clock in the morning he left 205 Wooster street, telling a female companthat he should take a car and ride up to Central Park. After leaving the house, however, deceased met Mary Lee in a porter house, and taking a drink or two they started off together. In staggering along Bleeker street they stepped into the unprotected area and fell to the bottom of the flight of stairs, Phillips falling with so much force as to burst a pannel from the basement door with his head. Doubtless the injuries reduced him to insensibility, from which he did not recover.—The woman fell across his body, and being so deeply intoxicated failed to comprehend what had happened and sank into a sound sleep over the corpse of her more unfortunate companion. When brought to a realizing sense of her condition by official interference Mary was almost horror-stricken, promising to sign the pledge and never more indulge in the use of strong drink. Dr. John Beach examined the body of Mr. Phillips, and his opinion death resulted from concussion of the brain, caused by the fall, and such was the verdict of the jury. The jury also censured the owner of premises No. 118 Bleeker street for not placing a railing around the steps of said building for the protection of human life.

Deceased was thirty-five years of age and a native of this city. He lived at 157 West Thirty-first street, but spent very little of his time there. Friends took charge of the remains for interment.

N. Y. *Herald*.

How they Know the Yankee.

"One day last fall," said the writer, "in company with an eminent clergyman of London, I was making my way toward the Thames Tunnel, when we were stopped by an itinerant vender of pictures, who seemed to know my companion.

"Buy some of these pictures of the public buildings of London, sir," he said, "and you can give them to your American friend to take home with him."

I was in a hurry, but my wonderment would have stopped me had I been running to a fire.

"How in creation did you know I was an American?" I asked.

"Why, I couldn't mistake that," the picture seller replied with a quiet laugh. "You are American all over."

I purchased a picture and then asked him to explain himself.

"I would know you by your soft beaver hat," he said; "That's American fashion."

"Well, if it were not for that?"

He glanced down at my feet.

"Your boots would betray you. Nobody but an American wears square toes."

"Well, what else?"

"Your chin whiskers. Englishmen always wear the mutton chop style."

"Well, anything more?"

"If you won't be offended, sir—"

"Not at all. I am seeking for information."

"I should know you by your thin, peaked face."

"Well, my friend," I said, "I fancy you are at the end of your catalogue now. Suppose that I wore a stiff, high crowned hat, round toed boots, mutton chop whiskers, and had a face as red and chubby as any in Britain—would you be able to know me for an American then?"

"Certainly I should, as soon as I heard you speak," the fellow triumphantly answered. "You Americans invariably commence every sentence with a *well*."

"My English friend laughed long and loud at the man's adroitness." "I believe he is more than half right," he said. "See if your nationality is not detected everywhere you go."

It was even so. In Paris I was importuned to buy a photograph of Lafayette because he was ze friend of all Americans; in Genoa a dirty vagabond was clamorous to exhibit to me the house where Columbus was born, because he discovered the signor's great countree; and at Alexandria the climax was capped by a ragged little descendant of the Pharaohs, who besought me to take a ride on his donkey. Strong donkee—fast donkee—nice Yankee Doodle donkee! was his irresistible appeal, in the only English words he knew.

So it seems that the individual American is known all over the world, and with good reason. His country and its institutions are the world's admiration; and it is not unaccountably strange that the evidences of his proud birthright should accompany him about the world.

Orange Court.

Judge Tourgee opened this Court on Monday last at 2 p. m. instead of 10 o'clock a. m., as he should have done.

His Honor then charged the Jury, and wondrous strange to relate, did not say a word about Ku-Klux, and then adjourned the Court for the day.

Solicitor Bulla called a few defendants, among them Dennis Hanes, who was released by the Judge on his personal recognizance Court before last.

Dennis failed to appear at the last Court as well as at this. He has been twice convicted, and twice has the carpet-bag Judge and ex-President of the League set the verdict aside. League brethren take a horrid oath to support each other.

John Ledbetter's case was for trial, but John broke jail six weeks ago. John, it will be remembered, is the Leaguer who was sentenced to 25 years in the Penitentiary by Judge Henry, and pardoned by the Governor, who gave as a reason for so doing, that "John was idiotic."

John is bold, shrewd and cunning, with far more native genius than some of our Judges.

Dennis Hanes is reported to have left Hillsboro' just before the Judge arrived.

With a League Governor and League Judges, how the League can prosper and steal?—Ral. *Sentinel*.

A Snake Story.

A correspondent of the Fredericksburg News, writing from Serena P. O. Stafford county, on the 21st, says:

"While at Captain John B. Beasley's fishing shore on the Potomac river, a few days since, I heard one of the most remarkable 'snake stories' that I ever knew to come to pass in these modern times. One of Capt. B's hands had been complaining for some weeks past, saying he felt things crawling about inside of him, and on the full of last moon, he was so annoyed that he could neither rest day nor night. During the day on last Friday, he was taken with a fit of coughing, which almost caused strangulation, when to the surprise of several bystanders, a snake about eighteen inches long came out of his mouth and ran across the floor of the shanty, when one of the men killed it, and he has it now in a bottle of spirits. As strange as the above may seem, Captain B. and several of his hands are willing to testify to the accuracy of the statement.

The man himself says he has been annoyed for over twenty years, and that a snake and several black bugs and also a frog came from him last year. He eats nothing but bread and coffee. When he eats meat he says he can feel something crawl in his stomach, and in a short time he is as hungry as though he had eaten nothing."

Astonishment for the Medical World—A Man with Soapstone Lungs.

Coroner Butterworth held an inquest on Sunday over the body of Frederick Rufland, a butcher. Rufland worked at Cross and Market streets, Patterson, and was standing at the door of the shop, when his attention was called to two boys fighting on the sidewalk. While trying to part them, one Kaheo stepped up and struck Rufland on the head. On Sunday Rufland died. In belief that the blow on his head had led to his death, Drs. Warner and Blundell were directed to hold a post-mortem examination. The cause of death was thereupon discovered to be the singular condition of the man's lungs, which had, to all appearances, been turned into soapstone. The lungs were hard as stone, and on touch felt like soapstone. How the man breathed is a mystery. Of course the coroner's jury exhonerated Kaheo.—N. Y. *Sun*.

On the 1st of March "a riot of the unemployed" took place in Adelaide, Australia. A large proportion of the labor of that colony has, for some years past, been taken up by the Government, but owing to the greatly reduced sums placed at the disposal of the Ministry for Public Works, the demand for labor has largely fallen off. The Government—hitherto the largest employers of labor—are now incapacitated from giving employment at all. The crops being bad, and trade consequently dull, considerable numbers of laboring men have been thrown out of employment, and on the above date hundreds of workingmen assembled in front of the Government offices demanding "work or bread," their demonstrations being eventually carried to such a length that mounted troopers were engaged to clear the streets at the point of the sword. Several of the men were arrested but no life was lost.

The largest farm in England consists of 3,000 acres, and belongs to Samuel Jones. In its cultivation he follows the four course system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four crops—750 acres to wheat, 750 to barley and oats, 750 to seeds, beans, peas, &c., and 750 to roots. His live stock is valued as follows: Sheep, $35,000; horses, $15,000; bullocks, $12,000; pigs, $2,500. The oil-cake and corn purchased annually amounts to $20,000, and artificial fertilizers about $8,000. The entire cost of manure, in various forms used, annually is about $15,000. Sheep are claimed as the most profitable stock he keeps, from which are realized about $20,000 a year. His income from the whole farm, though not stated, can be little less than $100,000.

From the New York World.

The Story of a Rebel Song.

BY A LADY OF BALTIMORE.

"Stonewall Jackson's Way" was written at Oakland, Allegheny county, Maryland, almost within hearing of the guns of Antietam. About ten days after that battle it first appeared in print in the columns of the Baltimore Republican (by the author,) headed: "Found on the body of a Sergeant of the Old Stonewall Brigade, Killed at Winchester." The original copy had dropped from his pocket in the heart of the Federal encampment at Antietam, he being then special correspondent of a Northern journal.

Taken from the Republican, the song was at once set to music, and published simultaneously by two music dealers in Baltimore, but with different airs. The one to which it was popularly sung throughout Virginia, and especially in the Confederate army in the Valley, was composed by young Frederick Benteen, a remarkable musical genius, whose early death was not only a public but a private loss. The "sympathisers" of Baltimore caught the tune as eagerly as they had that of "My Maryland;" but their enthusiasm met with a rude check at the hands of the reigning provost-marshal, who seized and burned the sheets, destroyed the plates, and cauterized the wound inflicted upon loyal hearts by applying a red-hot oath of allegiance to several of the music sellers of the city.

But the song had already gone through "the lines." It was reprinted in Richmond, and gaily sung by every woman and child in the Valley of Virginia, especially by the admirers of General Jeb Stuart, with whom it was a favorite ditty. Once the author, in passing alone and by night from General Breckinridge's army (then lying near Woodstock) to Richmond, was arrested at Gordonsville as a Federal spy, and while guarded by two centries in the public room of an inn was recognized by a stranger as "the man who wrote 'Stonewall Jackson's Way.'"

In every printed collection of the poems and songs of the war, this one has been awarded a prominent place, and almost every compiler has sought for information concerning its origin and authorship. At one time the title of the song was used as a handy newspaper phrase, to describe the characteristic exploits of its hero; and "Stonewall Jackson's Way" appeared at the head of reports and editorials in the Southern press.

As an example of the interest it aroused, we may mention that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his lively lecture on the "Songs of the War," spoke of "Stonewall Jackson's Way" as by far the best song that had come from the rebel side. Another writer cites it as a fine example of the true and stirring ballad, comparing it with Whittier's well-known "Barbara Freitchie." A leading New York journal once characterized it as "a ballad that will live as long as the war is remembered;" and Putnam's Monthly has twice pointed to it as a genuine inspiration. Nor has its fame been confined to this country. A literary nobleman of England wrote to an American poet, requesting him to procure, if possible, an autograph copy of the song.

In every place it has appeared anonymously, except in Miss Muloch's compilation, published in Baltimore; by her it is erroneously ascribed to one "DeRivivere." Of course, its text, by frequent reprinting, has suffered much damage at the hands of printers' proof readers, with the exception of the original draft in the old Republican, and a copy furnished long afterwards by the New York Round Table, the one here given, is the only correct copy ever printed.

In Virginia the authorship has commonly been attributed to a very uncertain "lady." The legitimate parent of the song is a well-known journalist and magazine writer, formerly of Baltimore, whose name is familiar to the readers of the Atlantic Monthly; and many ladies and gentlemen of that city are cognizant of the facts here first made public, setting forth the true story of "Stonewall Jackson's Way."

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY.

Come, stack arms, men! Pile on the rails,
Stir up the camp-fire bright!
No matter if the canteen fails—
We'll make a roaring night.
Here Shenandoah brawls along,
There burly Blue Ridge echoes strong,
To swell the brigade's rousing song,
Of Stonewall Jackson's way.

We see him now; the queer, slouched hat
Cocked o'er his eye askew;
The shrewd, dry smile; the speech so pat,
So calm, so blunt, so true!
The 'cute old Elder knows them well;
Says he, "That's Banks—he's fond of shell;
Lord save his soul! We'll give him"—Well!
That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

Silence! Ground arms! Kneel all! Caps on
Old *Blue-light's going to pray;
Strangle the fool that dares to scoff—
Attention! It's his way.
Appealing from his native sod,
In forma pauperis, to God—
"Lay bare Thine arm! Stretch forth Thy rod!
Amen!—that's Stonewall's way.

He's in the saddle now: Fall in!
Steady! the whole Brigade.
Hill's at the ford—cut off. We'll win
His way out, ball and blade.
What matter if our shoes are worn?
What matter if our feet are torn?
Quick step! We're with him before morn!
That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

The sun's bright lances rout the mists
Of morning; and, by George!
Here's Longstreet struggling in the lists,
Hemmed in an ugly gorge.
Pope and his Yankees!—whipped before.
"Bay'nets and grape!" hear Stonewall roar.
Charge, Stuart! Pay off Ashby's score,
In Stonewall Jackson's way!

Ah, maiden! wait, and watch, and yearn,
For news of Stonewall's band;
Ah, widow! read, with eyes that burn,
That ring upon thy hand;
Ah, wife! sew on, pray on, hope on!
Thy life shall not be all forlorn.
The foe had better ne'er been born,
That acts in Stonewall's way.

*Though comparatively young at his death, he was old in his ways, and in the affections of his men.

A torpedo under the pavement of a St. Louis street the other day exploded, greatly alarming the neighbors. A long bottle, which apparently had been filled with powder, and to which a small bar of iron had been attached, had been shoved in under the curbstone, and was doubtless ignited by a slow match. The explosion was of extreme violence, uptearing a portion of the sidewalk, shattering window panes and shaking the mortar from the houses in the vicinity. Most fortunately nobody was hurt.

Capt. W. R. Story, Deputy U. S. Marshal, was killed in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday by a desperado named Hawes, whom he was about to arrest. A posse went in pursuit of the murderer.

DIED.

In Brenswick county, on the 2d inst., GUYON WALLENSTEIN, infant son of Anchram H. and Lizzie B. Evans, aged 15 months.

E WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870.

HE red hot Democracy want Brick meroy to run for Congress in place of rrissey.

T. LOUIS has gone Democratic, and the *ublican* says the event was, in a great asure, due to the Germans.

HE town elections out West show ded Democratic gains. Madison, Indi-, elects a Democratic Mayor by 206 ority ; last year it elected a Republi- by 16 majority. Peru, in the same te, gave a Democratic majority of 131 gain of 150. Terre Haute also has e Democratic. The Democrats elected their city officers in Columbus, Ohio, 117 majority. Last year it was Repub-n.

ations Between the Races—Social and Political.

he political prejudices with which deing men have filled the minds of the ored people of the South towards the tes, have been and are attended with y evils both to the social and material fare of the country. Many of these e been felt and will continue to be felt he common detriment of all classes so g as the blacks permit themselves to be victims of a mental slavery, more exing than that from which their persons e recently been emancipated. In some tions of the South alienation, extending ond political separation, has grown up been fostered between the races under pernicious tutelage of profligate adturers and designing and avaricious agogues. We are glad to know, how-, that this has been the exception er than the rule. Doubtless there has n no want of effort in all communities ring about such a strife between whites blacks, but generally it has been d impossible to burst asunder the ties of sympathy and interest which e bound our people so firmly to their ner slaves. To-day it is no rare case to existing between employer and em- e the same kindly attachment which erly united master and slave.

specially is this the case in this partic- community. Nowhere in the South the colored people more firmly leagued ther in political sympathy against r white friends ; nowhere have they more unscrupulous and dangerous ers and teachers ; nowhere have they more thoroughly drilled or gone ugh with more exciting campaigns; nore have they had the countenance of e unworthy Southern whites in their tical crusades. Yet to-day the relas of whites with blacks in every other pect is controled by a bond of sympa- and union which is more powerful, and believe will be more lasting, than all political prejudices and falsehoods which the minds of the colored pec- have been filled. At no period since has there been any cessation of e pleasant relations here, except prodly for a short time during the camn of 1868, when our colored citizens e led astray by a few bad and cowardly te men, but which was checked by the mpt and decisive action of our people. hope that there will not be a repetition he coming or any future campaign, and do not think there will be.

n some portions of our own State and where in the South these pleasant reons have not been maintained and it universally been attended with much and serious consequences. Riots, acpanied with the destruction of life and perty and crimes of greater and less gnitude, have resulted therefrom. It extended even to the loss of sympathy the refusal of aid in suffering and diss. We noticed in a late number of the ester (South Carolina) *Reporter* that at re which occurred in that place, by ch the houses of several citizens were troyed and those of others placed in at jeopardy, the negroes generally red their assistance to stay the ravages he flames. "Crowds of able-bodied ored men stood off with folded arms, parently looking on with fiendish deat at the destruction of white folks' perty. There were a few notable extions, but very few. Many of them e appealed to, and asked to assist in nging water. They flatly refused, some them giving as their reason that they d promised not to help in case of fire, d that they intended to keep their prom- "

Ve heartily rejoice that no such feeling sts between the races here, and we do believe that our colored people could induced to enter into any obligations promises not to extend aid to their ite friends when in need of it. The npathies implanted in their breasts in t times are too firmly rooted to be eradied by designing men, and any attempt interference therewith would rather d to wean this class of our citizens m such persons and to overcome pres- political prejudices than to alienate e blacks from the whites.

As we have said there is no place where e colored people are more violently and mpactly united in political opposition to e Southern whites than in this city and unty, and still nowhere in the United ates is there stronger attachment between e races. However violent and unreasone the colored employe may be in his litical opposition to the social and aterial interests of his white emoyer it causes no conflict in their siness relations, and though inmpetent, worthless and corrupt offils may and do squander and steal the operty of the one by means of the vote the other, yet in his personal labors and votion to the interests of his employer, e colored man is faithful and constant. fact, in everything except politics there most happy and profitable accord been the races. They rejoice and mourn r mutual pleasures and griefs. In busss and in trouble the colored people for advice and assistance upon their ite friends. Even in their political aspirations they are indebted to the partiality and confidence of those who are proscribed by their party for such endorsement as the law requires before entering upon the duties of their office. Many of the leading colored office-holders in this community owe their positions to the kindness of white Democrats and Conservatives whose material welfare has been seriously injured, and the most sacred feelings of their hearts outraged by the men and party to whom they give their undivided allegiance.

We have frequently wondered, and it is a subject of special wonder, how long this unnatural and unreasonable prejudice shall overcome the promptings of interest and sympathy. All questions which may have given just grounds for the political separation of the races in the past have been settled. Those which now agitate the country affect the interests of Southern whites and blacks alike. Whatever benefits the one benefits the other, and that which injures one injures both. The colored people, for instance, cannot adhere to the Republican party without endorsing their fundamental principle of Protection, or if not favoring it, give it their support by continued alliance with the party.—Still, when reason usurps the place of prejudice, who will naturally be more opposed to the protection of New England monopolies than the laborers of the South, white and black ? for no class of people are greater sufferers from such legislation. Yet to-day, not one in ten of those who call themselves the leaders of their race, know or care how much the colored laborers of the South pay from their hard earnings as tribute to New England manufactories ; that everything they eat and drink and wear, and that which they raise are taxed to enrich Northern capitalists. This unnatural alienation between the races, fostered as it is by prejudice and ignorance, cannot long withstand the attacks of both the promptings of nature and of interest.

School Books.

We are afraid that the selection of books for use in our schools is not always attended with the care and judgment which its importance demands. The impressions made upon children through the means of books used in our primary schools are the most lasting which the youthful mind receives, and it becomes important, therefore, that much pains should be taken to secure such books as are friendly to us as a people, and which were not prepared under influences, interests and habits not only unlike ours but actually antagonistic thereto. If the Southern people desire to preserve those characteristics which have distinguished them in their moral and social features, they must preserve pure the fountain-heads of education.

We have no particular system or series to recommend. We do not object to school books merely because they are written by a Northern man or published by a Northern house. We have no such sectional prejudices. We much prefer a good and wholesome school book from the North than an indifferent one from the South. But most of those which come to us from the North are very sectional and partial in their nature. They either implant insidious falsehoods in the minds of the young or keep them in ignorance of their own people and section.

We are aware that eminent Southern men, aroused to the proper importance of this matter, have been, and are, engaged in preparing a series of school books adapted to the country, excluding the Northern sectionalism which, consciously or unconsciously, finds its way into so many of the books issued at the North. We hope that Southern teachers will pay that attention to the subject which its vital importance merits. We do not believe that any more valuable subject could claim the consideration of teachers, and to establish a uniform series in all the South is of sufficient importance to call for a general meeting of our most distinguished and eminent professors and teachers.—There is strength in union, and if the proper text books are not now published let them be prepared at once. Under the fostering care of a Southern association of teachers the work could be speedily accomplished.

In Georgia the teachers have such an association, and at a recent meeting in Savannah, when the question of school books was under consideration, General JOHN B. GORDON, who was present by invitation, being called upon by the President for his views, responded in an eloquent address, in which he expressed the opinion that our children should be educated to respect themselves, the achievements of their ancestors and love of their own State and country, and then proceeded to discuss the lasting effect of early impressions upon the youthful mind, produced by the text books used in schools. He then exposed the partiality of some of the text books which had been adopted by some of the schools in the South, amongst which is a book entitled "The National Reader," which gives glowing descriptions of the White Mountains and other scenery in the North, while it says nothing of the beautiful and romantic scenery of Georgia and the South.

This book also speaks of the splendid military achievements of Gen. Sheridan, while it says nothing about the skillful movements of Stonewall Jackson.

He also alluded to the corruptions which had been made in a late edition of Webster's Dictionary, by which the meaning of almost every word having reference to the science of government, has been changed to suit the notions of the political party now in power.

He also introduced and discussed the merits of a series of school books entitled "Holmes" Southern Readers," which appeared to be free from the defects pointed out in the school books prepared at the North.

Expensive Partisanship.

The several departments of the General Government paid Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of New York, *forty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty six cents* for professional services while Bates and Speed were Attorney Generals. A pretty round sum for the privilege of keeping incompetent friends in office.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The May meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association will be held on the 20th instant, instead of the 13th. As matters of moment to the Association will be considered a full meeting is desired. Papers friendly to the Association will please copy.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We learn with pleasure that the bridge at Pee Dee River is being rapidly finished. It is sufficiently advanced to permit the crossing of foot passengers, and in three weeks will be ready for the iron. We sincerely trust that something substantial will be done by the Stockholders of this Company at the meeting on the first of June next for the welfare of the road. It is too important and too valuable to be neglected or left in its present unfinished condition. The feeling of rivalry between the two sections should cease for their mutual benefit. Let the gap between the Pee Dee and Charlotte be filled, and then the Company will have the power within itself to locate its western terminus at the point best adapted to its wants. This great work should not be crippled by petty jealousies, or be made the asylum for incompetent partisans.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD—BRANCH TO COLUMBIA.—We are pleased to chronicle the fact that at the recent re-organization of this road, lately effected in Baltimore, cash means were raised for the purpose of extending the line, by a branch road, to Columbia. Experimental surveys are now being made, but it is uncertain at what point the branch will leave the main trunk until the engineer reports are received. The difficulties are in regard to crossing the Wateree river. The exact point will most probably be, however, in the neighborhood of Sumter. The road is to be built at once and President Bridgers is now in Columbia for the purpose of locating the depot, at that point. But Augusta, not Columbia, is the principal objective point, and we have been assured that the road will be pushed forward to that place as soon as possible after the completion of the line to Columbia. We rejoice in this, as we know that it will assist, most materially, in advancing the commercial interests of Wilmington.

The Coming Canvass.

Throughout the State the notes of preparation for the approaching canvass are heard. In many of the counties enthusiastic conventions have assembled and candidates been placed in the field, and in almost all preliminary township meetings are being held, looking to a thorough organization of all citizens opposed to the present corrupt and extravagant State Government, and to the assembling of district and county nominating conventions. This is as it should be. It requires but a united and well directed effort upon the part of the good and true people of North Carolina to overthrow the party which in two years has destroyed the prosperity and tarnished the honor of the State.

From all quarters we hear of the most wonderful political revolution going on among the people. Two years ago thousands of voters gave their support to the Radical party upon honest but mistaken grounds. Some believed it would be for our material advancement for North Carolina to be in political accord with the General Government. Others thought that the party which had framed the Constitution should have the privilege of giving direction and system to the new State Government. Yet others from fear—a vague, incomprehensible fear—of a loss of property, of military government—yes, even of renewed hostilities—voted against their honest convictions, or remained from the polls. Then, too, the election was held under the registration of bitter, ignorant and unscrupulous partisans, and in many conties the ballot boxes were in the keeping of the same class of persons, some of them candidates for office, and the counting of the votes was in private. No restraints were thrown around bad men, but open and flagrant frauds were winked at and sustained by the petty military satraps stationed throughout the country. There being no appeal except to the corrupt head of these evils, the people had no remedy for their wrongs, and this very fact made many callous of the result.

Now things are different. The civil law, weak and uncertain as it is, will control these matters. The people are free from the restraints imposed by the presence of the military. They have thrown off the lethargy and the fears which controlled their action in the past. They have given Radicalism a fair and full test. For two years, under their own Constitution and laws, interpreted by their own judges and executed by their own officials, that party has had undisputed and untrammeled possession of the government of North Carolina. The entire Executive and Judicial Departments, and three-fourths of the Legislative, have been filled by their chosen leaders. No meeting of their party has protested against the course pursued by their officials, but almost unanimously have they been endorsed.

Under this condition of things do we enter the pending campaign. Our people—everybody who loves North Carolina more than party—who acknowledge greater allegiance to his own interests and those of his fellow-men, than to the edicts of a political caucus—who honors virtue, who respects honesty, who regards intelligence, who scorns corruption, and fraud, and vice and extravagance—are called upon to right the wrongs which are depleting North Carolina of her strength, and her citizens of their substance. The issue is in our own hands. The consequences will be upon our own heads. Let us enter the canvass, then, mindful of the importance of victory and the evils of defeat.

Internal Revenue.

On Thursday last Senator Sherman, of Ohio, introduced a bill to repeal most of the Internal Revenue taxes and to reduce others. It is estimated that the reductions he proposes will amount to the following sums :

On income, $14,000,000 ; sales, $8,762,000 ; gross receipts, $6,632,000 ; articles in schedule A, $895,000 ; salaries of United States officers, $683,000 ; passports, $27,000 ; legacies and successions, $2,848,000 ; miscellaneous, $448,000 ; all special taxes, and all except those on spirits and tobacco, $9,311,000 ; total remissions, $43,607,000.

This bill would leave the internal revenue only the taxes on distilled spirits, ale, beer and porter, tobacco and cigars, and gas companies; the stamp duties and the reduced income tax of three per cent.

It is not likely that the House of Representatives will accept any revenue bill originating in the Senate. But a large part of the reductions proposed by Mr. Sherman are likely to be adopted in any measure which can pass both houses. This bill would at least remove every burden now imposed by internal taxation upon the general industry of the country ; and would put an end to the pretext that high protective duties are needed in order to put our home manufactures on an equality with foreign competitors.

Election in Vermont.

On Tuesday the people of Vermont held an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, which is to decide finally upon six amendments to the State constitution. These amendments provide—first, that none but municipal corporations shall be created by special law ; second, that State elections shall occur biennially instead of annually; third, that the Legislature shall have power to fill any vacancy in either House ; fourth, that the judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Governor ; fifth, that women shall vote ; sixth, that the Council of Censors shall be abolished, and that the power to amend the constitution shall repose in the Legislature, whose action must be ratified by the people.

STATE NEWS.

According to the *Observer* trade is lively in Charlotte.

GEN. RANSOM.—General Robert Ransom, of this city, was in Raleigh yesterday.

Halifax Superior Court is in session this week.

An Episcopalian Minister is to be called to Weldon.

Newbern is to have a Male Benevolent Society as an auxiliary to the Ladies Benevolent Association.

PIC NIC.—The Goldsboro' Sunday Schools spent a pleasant day at Raleigh last Tuesday.

Gaston county Superior Court commences next Monday. Judge Logan will preside.

The Executive Committee of the Mountain District have fixed on the 26th of May, and Asheville, as the time and place to hold a Convention to nominate a Conservative candidate for Congress.

RALEIGH CITY MARKET.—Cotton 20c. for prime ; ordinary 18 to 19c. Corn $1 35 to $1 40. Meal $1 35. N. C. Bacon 18c. Hog round ; Western Bacon 16 to 20 cts. Eggs 18 to 20c. Butter 35c. Chickens 25 to 40c. Sweet Potatoes $1 50.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Roanoke News says: "We learn that on the 6th instant, Mr. Wright W. Willie, residing some five miles west of Enfield, died suddenly of apoplexy, at his residence. He was some sixty-five years of age, and was a most respectable citizen.

INCENDIARISM.—Says the Warrenton Vindicator, we regret to learn that Mr. Wm. Gray, of McDowell county, lost his barn and three horses by the torch of the barnburners on the night of the 29th ult. More outrages for the *Standard.*

The Sentinel of yesterday says: Gen. J. C. Abbott, Gen. Allen Rutherford, Gen. Phil. Hawkins and Hon. A. H. Jones, are all in the city ; also Hon. John Pool, all to "fix up a man" for Attorney General, and to give general directions for the management of political affairs during the coming campaign.

POLITICAL.—**The Conservatives of Hertford county have nominated Thos. R. Jernigan for the House of Representatives.**

In Carteret, at a meeting held at Beaufort, on Monday, 2d instant, Dr. L. W. Martin was placed in nomination for House of Representatives, John D. Davis for Sheriff, John Rumley for Register of Deeds, Henry Reiger for County Treasurer, Wm. F. Piver for County Coroner, and E S. Bell, Richard B. Styron, A. H. Chadwick, W. C. King and J. W. Pelletier for County Commissioners.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican District Convention met at the Commons Hall to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for the long term, and also one for the short term. We learn that James H. Harris, of Wake, was nominated for the long term, the vote being Harris 10, Lassiter 4, Cook 2, and Mason 2. After the announcement of the vote, the nomination was, on motion, made unanimous.

J. Madison Hawkins, of Franklin, was nominated for the short term.

We think the Conservative party will find no very great difficulty in selecting men of statesmanship, personal popularity and knowledge of the interest of the people of both races, honesty, and capability, to leave these nominations in retiracy.—*Sentinel.*

GOV. VANCE.—A correspondent of the Charlotte Democrat suggests the name of Ex-Gov. Vance as a candidate for the State Senate from Mecklenburg and the Democrat endorses the nomination. The Democrat says : "We are not authorized to speak for Gov. Vance, but we think he will serve if elected, and we would take pleasure in supporting him." Of course, Gov. Vance will be elected, if he consents to run, and we think he ought not refuse a nomination. The State needs the services of such men.

A GREAT FRUIT CROP.—A gentleman who has recently traveled from Charlotte to Wilkesboro and back, informs us that the prospect for an abundant fruit crop in Western North Carolina is better than ever before known. From all directions in the mountains he heard the cheering news of fine fruit and fine wheat; and also a fine prospect for "mast," as the forest trees generally are full of blooms, except the chesnut which seems to be perishing out in every direction east of the Blue Ridge. Let all the people return thanks to a merciful Providence for blessings and favors.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

MEMORIAL DAY IN WILMINGTON.

Suspension of Business.

THE PROCESSION.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CEMETERY.

Immense Concourse.

THE CHOIR.

Decorations by the Ladies, &c., &c., &c.

Tuesday was a day that will long be remembered by the Southern denizens of our city, for it was the occasion on which a whole people gathered together to honor the memory of their common dead. Animated by the single desire to testify their veneration and love for those who went out from among us and came not back again, there stood yesterday in Oakdale the largest concourse that has ever yet gathered within its sacred precincts. Ah ! boys ;—boys in life, but men in death—if you could but have looked forth yesterday from your "bivouac of the dead," you would have known that even death could not sever your gallant hearts from those you left behind.

MAKING THE GARLANDS.

At an early hour in the forenoon those who had volunteered to make the wreaths and garlands, assembled at the Masonic Hall, where their busy fingers were plied in the sacred task. The young ladies and gentlemen all worked faithfully, and by noon all was ready.

FORMING THE LINE.

At 3 o'clock the crowd began to assemble on Market street, near the intersections of Third and Fourth streets, where the Marshals were soon busily engaged in forming the line. This was accomplished rapidly and without any confusion whatever; and shortly after 3 o'clock the procession moved forward in the following order:

Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, Chief Marshal.
Cadets of Cape Fear Academy with evergreens and garlands on their pieces.
Carriage containing Gen. R. E. Colston Orator of the Day, and Rev. Mr. Hiden and Rev. Mr. Bernheim, Chaplains.
Carriage containing Capt. John C. Braine.
Ladies of the Memorial Association.
Choir.
Association of Officers of 3d N. C. Regiment.
Confederate Officers and Soldiers.
School Children, carrying garlands and wreaths.
Ladies bearing flowers.
Howard Relief Fire Engine Company,
Hook and Ladder Fire Company,
Steam Fire Engine No. 1—John T. Rankin—Company.
Citizens.

AT THE ENCLOSURE.

On reaching the grounds the Cadets formed in open order, allowing the Orator, Chaplains, Ladies and Choir to pass through the gates of the Confederate Enclosure, after which they themselves marched in and were placed in position. There being still more room within, ladies and gentlemen were admitted. The exercises were opened by an Anthem by the Choir, Prof. Grabau accompanying them on a Burdett organ, which had been placed in position within the enclosure. At its close, Rev. J. C. Hiden arose and fervently invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon the offerings that would be made there that day. A soft prelude then arose from the instrument which was followed by the singing by the choir of the following exquisite lines, written by a lady of this city :

MEMORIAL STANZAS.

Composed by a Lady of Wilmington, N. C., to be sung at the Anniversary, 1870.

Brave ones here together rest
Challenging a world's applause,
Soldiers who together fought
Falling in one Common Cause.

Loyal hearts do homage here,
Rev'rent lips their story tell,
Who bravely went to battle field
Nobly fought, and nobly—fell.

Fell—when hopes were high and strong ;
Fell—when Southern Cause was dear ;
Fell—when Southern hearts were glowing,
Knowing neither doubt nor fear.

Their hearts true, their honor bright,
They have never known defeat,
Nor have felt the tyrant's heel ;
Their victory is all complete.

They have entered now their rest,
Quiet rest which knows no end ;
Here woman weeps—here her prayers,
Like sweet incense, doth ascend.

See ! on high the Starry Cross,
Lo ! the flag we loved is borne
Far beyond all human strife,
By the hands of those we mourn !

At the close of the Hymn General Colston ascended the platform and delivered the following address:

Ladies of the Memorial Association and fellow-Citizens.

A beneficent Providence has mercifully decreed that Time shall be the great healer and consoler of almost every form of human woe. Five years ago our land was still reeling with the calamities of war. The blood was hardly dry upon the battle fields; the dead were not yet all buried; the smouldering ruins were still smoking, and the echoes of the closing cannonades had hardly ceased to resound in our ears. All was desolation in the present—doubt and fear for the future. So sudden and so complete had been our fall, that we lay stunned beneath the crushing blow, with no strength but to suffer; no energy but to despair!

But time rolled on and brought healing upon his wings. The ruined homesteads have been rebuilt. The ploughshare has turned up the soil enriched by the slaughter of war. The luxuriant grass has covered up the graves of the fallen.—Some years more, and a few slight ridges in the plain, a few mutilated trunks in the forest, will alone mark the spot where rose the bristling fortifications and the red-mouthed artillery shot out its thunders.

And not in the material world alone has the gentle hand of Time closed the gaping wounds of war. It has also poured its balm in our sorrowing hearts. It has soothed the agony of recent bereavement and defeat ; It has showed us that we have still a country to live for; a country which, if we cannot—as we once fondly hoped—raise to power and proud independence, we can still love and render prosperous by the arts of peace, as we made her illustrious, even in defeat, by the fortitude of our struggle. And now, though many bitter things are still to be endured and the regrets for what *might* have been, can never cease to exist, yet the light of hope shines brighter and brighter before our eyes, and speaks to us of better days in the future.

But with time and returning prosperity come also the waters of oblivion, whose rising tide threatens to engulf all the vestiges of the past. Here and there a stricken heart, wounded to its inmost core, and alone knowing its own bitterness, will cherish its sacred grief until Time itself shall be no more. But without a proper effort on our part, there is danger that the corroding cares of the present and the absorbing exertions for existence may make us or our descendants forget the rightfulness of our cause, and the heroic martyrs who fell in its defense.

And beside all this, upon their fate and history lies there not the blight of failure and defeat?

Those who fall in the arms of victory and success need no monuments to preserve their memories. The continued existence and prosperity of their country are sufficient epitaphs, and their names can never be forgotten. But how shall those be remembered who failed? It is their enemies who write their history—painting it with their own colors—distorting it with their calumnies, their prejudices, and their passions, and it is this one-sided version of the conquerors that the world at large accept as the truth, for in history as in the present, "*Væ Victis !*"—woe to the conquered !

It is true that when we, the actors in the late contest, shall be sleeping in our graves, little will it matter to us what the world may think of us or our motives. But methinks that we could hardly rest in peace, even in the tomb, should our descendants misjudge or condemn us. And yet, is there no possibility of this? They will be told that their fathers were oligarchs, aristocrats, slave-drivers, rebels, traitors, who, to perpetuate the monstrous sin of human slavery, tried to throttle out the life of the nation, and to rend asunder the government founded by Washington; that they raised parricidal hands against the sacred ark of the Constitution; that they were the unprovoked aggressors, and struck the first sacrilegious blow against the Union and the flag of their country.

What if this be but false cant and calumny? Constant repetition will give it something of the authority of truth. We cannot doubt it. Our descendants will see these slanders repeated in Northern and probably in European publications—perhaps even in the very text books of their schools (for unfortunately we Southerners write too little), and they may be compelled, like ourselves, to look abroad for their intellectual nutriment. It is true that our own immediate sons and daughters will not believe these falsifications of history, but perchance *their* children or grandchildren may believe them. And those who are still our enemies after five years of peace, rely confidently upon this result. A so-called minister of the Prince of Peace, but whose early and persistent advocacy of war and bloodshed prove that he obtained his commission from a very opposite quarter, has dared to say that "in a few years the relatives of those Southern men who fell in our struggle will be ashamed to be seen standing by the side of their dishonored graves." And he who said this, mark you, is no obscure driveller, but, on the contrary, one of the highest representative men of the North ; one whom they delight to honor. No less a personage than the Rev. Sharp Rifle Beecher, who tendered his Church as a shooting gallery for bandits to acquire skill to murder Southern men in Kansas—Beecher, the abettor and panegyrist of John Brown, the chief of those bandits—Beecher, the burning and shining light of the Northern Church, whose utterances attract thousands every Sabbath. He says that in a few years the Southern people will be ashamed to stand by the dishonored graves of their fallen champions.

Fellow-Southerners, whose teachings and influence can accomplish more than all other agencies combined to hurl back this foul slander in the teeth of that reverend liar? Who can best guard our posterity from the corrupting venom of falsehood? Who can so implant the right and justice of our lost cause into their souls as to prevail over all the calumnies of our detractors?

Your hearts reply like mine, "It is the noble, patriotic, unwavering women of the South." Yes, let me repeat this last epithet, for it belongs peculiarly to them. *Unwavering,* true to the right, true to the South, in the past and in the present, as they will be in the future. This is neither the time nor the place for vapid compliments or fulsome eulogy, and I speak only "the words of truth and soberness," as all of you will testify. We would be baser than the brutes that perish could we forget what the women of the South did to promote the success of our efforts. By night and by day they labored with diligent hands to supply the deficiencies of the government. They nursed the sick and wounded ; they bore sorrows and privations of every kind without a murmur. What they suffered no tongue, no pen can ever express. Yet they never faltered ; they never gave up ; and they continued to cheer the sinking hearts of their defenders, and to hope against all hope, even when all was over. And see how nobly they have kept their faith. While some men who once did gallant service in the Southern armies have, alas, turned false for filthy lucre, where are the renegades among Southern women? Even we who have preserved our truth unstained, have we not grown colder and more forgetful? Had it depended upon us alone, is there not much reason to fear that our brothers' bones would still lie unheeded where they fell? Not that we have grown indifferent or estranged, but the claims of the living and the anxieties of misfortune have absorbed our attention. It is these blessed Southern women, whose tender hearts never forget, that deserve the credit of all that has been done among us to preserve from destruction the remains of our brave comrades. Unwearied by all their labors and self sacrifice during four years of war, they were, like Mary, the first at the graves of their beloved dead. Therefore to them we may safely entrust the holy ark of our Southern faith. Yes, it is for you, wives, mothers, daughters of the South—it is for you far more than for us, to fashion the hearts and thoughts of our children. We have neither the time nor the aptitude that you possess for training the infant mind from the beginning and inclining the twig the way the tree should grow. You are now, or will be some day, the mothers of future generations. See that you transmit to them the traditions and memories of our cause, and of our glorious, if unsuccessful, struggle, that they may in their turn transmit them unchanged to those who succeed them. And let them learn from you that although the same inscrutable Providence that once permitted the Grecian cross to go down before the Moslem crescent has decreed that we should yield to Northern supremacy, and that we should fail in our endeavor, yet, for all that, *we were right.*

And this points to another great lesson to be instilled into their minds.

The worship of success, no matter how achieved, is but too universal in the world. In the North it is the great idol of the day. Pigmies, whose luck it was to come upon the stage when they could oppose to the exhausted remnants of the South the unlimited resources of the North, have been magnified into demi-gods, and receive the daily adorations of the multitude. So far does this idolatry blind the Northern people that they cannot understand our lack of admiration for the men whose ruthless course deluged our land with blood, and whose tracks were marked by the ashes of our desolate homes. Still less can they comprehend the love, veneration and enthusiasm that we still continue to feel for our own unsuccessful leaders. The events of the last ten years have impressed upon the Northern mind that failure is ignominious, and that success, no matter how iniquitous, is the only criterion of right.

It is for you, Southern matrons, to guard your cherished ones against this foul idolatry, and to teach them a nobler and a higher moral. It is for you to bring the youth of our land to these consecrated mounds, and to engrave in their candid souls the true story of our wrongs, our motives and our deeds. Tell them in those tender and eloquent words that you know so well how to use; tell them that those who lie here entombed were neither traitors nor rebels, and that those absurd epithets are but the ravings of malignant folly when applied to men who claimed nothing but their right under the Constitution of their fathers—the right of self government. Tell them how we exhausted every honorable means to avoid the terrible arbitrament of war, asking only to be let alone, and tendering alliance, friendship, free navigation—everything reasonable and magnanimous—to obtain an amicable settlement. Tell them how, when driven to draw the sword, we fought the mercenaries of all the world, until, overpowered by tenfold numbers, we fell; but, like Leonidas and his Spartans of old, fell so heroically that our defeat was more glorious than victory.

Then from so sublime a theme teach our children a no less sublime lesson. Bid them honor the right, just because it *is* the right. Honor it when its defenders have gained the rich prize of success. Honor it still more when they are languishing in the dungeons of oppression, or lying in bloody graves, like the martyrs we celebrate to-day. And bid them remember that no triumph however brilliant, can ever change the wrong into the right. Next to their duty to God, teach your offspring to love their native Southern land all the more tenderly for its calamities, and to cherish the memories of their fathers all the more preciously because they battled for the right, and went down in the unequal strife. And should their youthful hearts wonder at the triumph of force over justice, teach them that the ways of Providence are mysterious, and not like our ways. For a time the wicked may flourish like a green bay tree; but he shall not endure forever; and far better is it to suffer with the righteous than to rejoice with the unjust.—Sooner or later, in some mysterious way that we cannot now perceive—in their own day, perhaps, if not in ours—the truth of our principles will be recognized. Meanwhile, bid them scorn "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." Let the satraps of tyranny ride in state like Haman ; but let us and our descendants be the Mordecais at the gate, refusing to do reverence to those who represent nothing but the triumph of might over right. Yet, while clinging to our principles and vindicating the righteousness of our motives, let our children learn also the Christian lessons of forgiveness. God forbid that the bitterness of our times should be perpetuated from generation to generation! God forbid, above all, that this land should ever be drenched again with the blood of contending armies, speaking the same language and springing from a kindred race. On the contrary, may He grant that the causes of strife, being at last all extinct, peace and harmony may prevail, and make this land in truth, and not merely in name, the asylum of human liberty !

It is in order that these noble lessons may be deeply engraved in the hearts of our people, that throughout the South the Memorial Associations of our generous-hearted ladies are calling us together this day from every town and village in the land, to the cemeteries wherein their pious care has collected the precious remains of our fallen brothers. And it is peculiarly appropriate that this, the 10th day of May, should have been selected by almost unanimous consent as the great memorial day of the South. For it is on this day, seven years ago, that the greatest and most illustrious of our dead fellow-soldiers yielded up his spirit to his Maker, and left his country to mourn the irreparable loss of STONEWALL JACKSON !

To-day all nature smiles genially around us.—The forest and the field lie all glowing beneath the Spring sun-light. The gentle breeze that fans our brows brings naught but the perfumes of sweet flowers and the songs of joyous birds. In this tranquil and beauteous resting-place of the dead all speaks of calmness and peace. The busy hum of the distant city scarce penetrates this placid retreat, while the mellow sounds of the church bells faintly ring in melancholy chimes, like a sad, yet soothing requiem.

But seven years ago this day !

Shall I retrace before your eyes the picture that memory brings to mine?

A scrubby growth of dwarf oaks, so dense as to be almost impenetrable, blasted and scorched by the fires kindled by bursting shells, and still concealing within its gloomy depths the half calcined corpses of those hapless wounded, too feeble to escape the fearful conflagration. As far as the eye can reach, nothing to be seen but that dreary region of the Wilderness in which Nature herself looks frowning, even in the jocund days of Spring. Blackened ruins, tottering chimneys, crumbling fortifications and shattered cannon-wheels, alone mark the site where once stood the quiet hamlet of Chancellorsville. Trees riven and shorn a few feet above the ground, as if by some gigantic scythe, bushes, showing in every twig the fractures caused by some monstrous hail, exhibit the terrible traces of artillery and musketry. No sweet perfumes of Spring flowers here.—To that peculiar acrid smell of the battle-field, never to be forgotten or mistaken by those who have once breathed it ; to that mingled odor of burning leaves, fresh blood, and powder-smoke, has succeeded the far more repulsive scent of corruption and decay. The whole atmosphere is reeking with the putrid emanations from hundreds of dead horses, and from thousands of shallow graves ; for, as we ride this Sunday morning over that wasted battle-field of a week ago, at every step we see the skeleton hands and feet, washed out by the recent rains, and already blackened and fleshless. And for fitting music in this Golgotha, not the tuneful song of summer birds, but the pestiferous humming of carrion flies. Not the pensive sound of holy bells on this Sabbath morning, but the sullen roar of the still unextinguished forest, and the irregular crash of bursting shells, as the flames reach and explode them.

Such I remember this day seven years ago, on the banks of the Rappahannock, on the desolate field of the great battle.

And yet, you remember comrades—for some of you are present here to-day who were with me there—you well remember that our veterans, inured to all the vicissitudes of a soldier's life, were enjoying the temporary rest after the fierce conflict. Our dead had been buried, our wounded transported to more remote hospitals. Our hopes were buoyant, for though our great leader was prostrated for the present by his wounds, we all looked forward to a time not far distant when he would again lead us to other victories, which would at last bring blessed peace to the land. In the camps of the division, when evening came, the usual song and jest were heard as before, exhibiting that careless gaiety so gratifying to behold, as indicating a cheerful readiness for all emergencies. Thus it was up to that Sunday, the 10th of May seven years ago.

The sun rose cloudless on that Sabbath morning—obscured only by the smoke of the still smouldering woods. In most of our camps services were held by the chaplains, and attended by the troops in more than usual numbers. None but the Omniscient can tell what prayers arose that day—many from hearts and lips unused to pray for themselves—on behalf of the beloved chieftain who, at that very moment, was descending into the shadow of the dark valley. But death, which he had so often looked in the face, had no terrors for him. Both for this world and the next he had fought the good fight, he had won the victory; and when in the supreme hour his soul beheld the weird river of death, his last words were: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the trees." One minute more and the cold stream was passed, and he rests forever under those heavenly trees whose leaves are for the healing of nations.

Ah, my countrymen, could you have seen and felt as I did, the sudden change in those camps of the Wilderness, when the dread announcement came that evening, "Jackson is dead!" it would be a memory never to be effaced from your hearts. The sounds of merriment died away as if the Angel of Death himself had flapped his muffled wings over the troops. A silence profound, mournful, stifling and oppressive as a funereal pall, succeeded to the voices of cheerfulness; and many were the veterans who had followed him from Harper's Ferry to Manassas, from Winchester to Port Republic, from Cold Harbor to Fredericksburg, whose bronzed cheeks were now wet with burning tears, and whose dauntless breasts were heaving with uncontrollable sobs. Alas, the star of our fortunes set when he fell, and thenceforth "unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed faster," until our meteor flag, conquered, but still spotless and glorious, went down forever !

On this sad anniversary day let us therefore remember him, and with him all our slain brothers in arms, of whom he is the noblest representative.

But how shall we, how *can* we do sufficient honor to their memories. We look in vain around us this day for a stately structure to commemorate their names. Nothing meets our eyes, nothing but

"A simple sodded mound of earth,
Without a line above it ;
With only fragrant native flowers
To show that any love it !"

Imperial Rome, rich in the spoils of a world, could eternize in marble and in bronze the triumphs of her legions; and the columns of Trajanus and Antonine, the arches of Titus and Severus, are still standing to-day to rescue from oblivion the proud names of her Cæsars. Greece, radiant with the prodigality of genius, crystalizes the glories of her past ages in the unrivaled outlines of the Parthenon, while nature itself endows her with the imperishable monuments of Thermopylæ and Salamis.

But, alas, not for us, the despoiled sons of the war-wasted South, to build such memorials to our lamented dead. Not for us to dedicate the "storied urn or animated bust." Yet let us not despond if adversity still forbids us to erect proud mausoleums to our fallen heroes. The day will come, doubt it not, when returning prosperity will enable us to do this. But meanwhile there are other monuments, "not made with hands," yet more lasting than brass, whose foundations it is our present duty to sink so deep that they may endure forever. They are those traditions and sentiments which live eternal in the hearts of a nation, and become interwoven with its very existence.

The Israelite, descended from God's chosen people, needs no lofty pile to remind him of his deliverance from Egyptian bondage, so long as the Passover remains to him as a perennial memento of Exodus. His simple observance of his anniversary day has outlived Solomon's magnificent temple, merely because, though conquered, dispersed, persecuted, banished, nothing has ever made him forget or neglect the tradition of his race.

Well, my fellow-citizens, oppressed and impoverished as we are, it is in our power to establish for ourselves and our posterity forever as unfading and significant a memorial. Let this day become the national Holy day of the South. Let it be celebrated each returning year by the prayers of the Church for the prosperity of the land for which these martyrs gave their lives, and by the tribute of praise paid by eloquent lips. Let young and old repair to these consecrated graves, to decorate them with the graceful floral offerings of Spring. Let these pious and touching ceremonies be so engrafted upon our national customs that when our descendants shall ask, like the Hebrew children of old, "What mean ye by this service?" they shall be answered : "In memory of those devoted men who fought and died to secure to our land the blessings of liberty and self-government." Let these solemn observances be sacredly transmitted from generation to generation, and they will remain a monument in the hearts of our posterity which shall endure as long as our language and our race—long after the proudest trophies erected to the triumphs of our adversaries shall have crumbled into dust.

And full well do they, whose hallowed dust lies entombed under our feet, deserve all the respect and veneration we can render to their memories. Those whose scattered remains have been collected here by our Memorial Association belonged mainly to the rank and file of the Confederate armies. Ah, whenever I think of them, the suffering and devoted soldiers of our army, my heart swells with tender and mournful emotions. I have lived with them and known them so well.—It was my fortune during the war to command, at various times, troops from no less than nine States of our late Confederacy, and in all of them I recognized the same noble characteristics. So intrepid in danger, and yet so gentle—so obedient to those who know how to command them—so patriotic, so constant and enduring under hardships that can never be adequately described ; and I feel a just pride in being able to say

lthough always strict in my discipline, as a single one of our valiant soldiers ed by any order of mine to a cruel or de- punishment. Yes, while yielding hearti- ull meed of glory due to those chiefs genius crowned our arms with so many d victories, and to that illustrious body nt officers whose position and education their duty to command, as it was the others to obey, I believe that the rank of our troops were, as a mass, the real of our cause. The world will never ever appreciate what they underwent for dication of their country. To all the un- ble calamities which inevitably follow in ody footsteps of war, were added all those sulting from our peculiar position. Cut m all the world, they daily felt nt of all the necessaries of life. The shoes, when the continual marches tore eeding feet; the want of warm clothing, e pitiless blasts and the driving rains them to the bone; the want of medicine, e wounds and diseases of army life ed them upon the hard hospital bed–nay, an this, the want of needful food to hem to support the exhausting fatigues Yes, fellow-Southerners, the world will dit, and even our own posterity, perhaps, m an exaggeration what is but the literal you well know, you that were there.— r more than two long and weary years the erate army, as a whole, never knew what to have enough to eat. As early as the of '63 the Confederate ration was reduced than one third of that of our enemies, xperience had proved to be necessary to t soldiers in the field. Where is another e in all history of an army, neither cloth- paid, nor more than half fed—always un- , always hungering for bread enough, keeping together and battling for more o lingering years of such unparalleled ns. And remember how those starving, , barefooted privates marched, and toiled, ght, through the burning suns of sum- hrough the frozen blasts of winter— t, not only the native forces of the (had there been none others history his day relate a different tale), but also rcenary offscourings of all creation, col- nd bought by Northern gold; fought er-powered by irresistible odds, having ir best blood and the most of their broth- y yielded at last, less to numbers than to but saving bright and unstained from rful ruin their sacred honor, the honor of thern land!

who, then, were they, these humble pri- hese anonymous heroes, who were content nknown, expecting neither reward nor Most of them possessed neither lands es, nor anything worth the risk of their But they thought not of this. They gave ves for their country, their principles, acred right to self-government, inherited e founders of the Republic. Politicians ve been incapable or corrupt—comman- ntemperate or incompetent—but let us orget it, the rank and file, when properly er failed to do their whole duty as long an nature could endure, with a heroism s never been equalled. Gallant knights re, Nature's own true noblemen, though might be their garb, and uncouth their r,—

ve knights, and true as ever drew
eir swords with knightly Roland,
ed at Sobieski's side
r love of martyr'd Poland,
nelt with Cromwell's Ironsides
bled with great Gustavus,
n the plains of Austerlitz
eathed out their dying aves?"

rades of those glorious days, our ranks ever broken, and the splendid regiments martial array once gladdened our eyes r hearts shall never answer again but to l-call of the last day, when the trumpet rrection shall sound the Reveillee of the

They sleep their last sleep,
ey have fought their last battle."

Fame's eternal camping ground
eir silent tents are spread,
Honor guards with solemn round
e bivouac of the dead."

tly rest the sods upon their heroic breasts! orever be the mound over their sacred re- Let the sun at morn and eve kiss lov- e crest: let the gentle dews of Heaven tenderly upon it! Let the flowers of the nd the birds of the air embellish it with weetest odors and most melodious sounds pure hands and loving hearts watch over jealous care, for

"If chanted praise,
With all the world to listen;
pride, that swells all Southern souls,
f comrades' tears that glisten;
pilgrims' shrining love, if grief
[illegible] can sooth or sever,
hese can consecrate—this spot
s sacred ground forever."

eral Colston left the stand, and the sang a dirge—a melancholy wail that ed the great heart of the audience called tears to the eyes of more one bereaved mother and wife. But gth it closed, and, after a benediction ev. Mr. Bernheim, the ladies advanced their floral offerings. Upon the d at the foot of a great cross of flow- roses and lilies—the donation of Mrs. ral Robert Ransom—were laid the nds and adornments, the name of of the dead to whom the particular ng was dedicated being called as they aid at the foot of the cross. When ad been done it was announced that raves of soldiers interred in private would be visited and adorned, and sallied friends and comrades on their nful mission. Among them were the rs and men of the 3d N. C. Regi- , who in one body passed around vis- the graves of their fallen friends and leaving their flowery tribute.s

ADORNMENTS AND DECORATIONS.

the ladies alone pertained the task of ning the grounds and of preparing ecorations for the graves, and their site taste was shown yesterday in rything. When first within the Ceme- gates, and before the ascent of the eading to the enclosure, the eye was at arrested by the magnificent cross of h we have heretofore spoken. As you d into the enclosure, it was beneath rch of evergreens and roses bearing nscription, "Here sleeps our brave," on the opposite gate as you left the nds, there was an arch also, and in it words, "Dead, but not forgotten."

the left of the cross was a Burdett n, and on the right was a stand for the ker and the chaplains, both of them with our wild gray moss, with here there a white rose smiling among the folds. The floral offerings were, y of them, exquisite in design, and fully and tastefully executed.— cipal among these, we noticed a large d formed of evergreens and moss, em- lered, as it were, on one side with a , and on the other with an anchor, of these being formed of flowers and s fancifully entwined together. This d was made by Mrs. General W. H. Whiting, and was presented through children of Misses Burr and James' ol. A beautiful imitation of the Con- rate flag, in colors, was the gift of Dr. E. A. Anderson, and another, the federate battle flag, was the labor and ation of Miss Eliza Lord.

THE CLOSE.

is a source of gratification to all to w that everything passed off so har- niously and so well. The Memorial es have labored well and untirtngly, to them is due much of the success of erday. But there are others to whom se must pertain and Prof. Graban and ladies and gentlemen of his choir are ainly entitled to the thanks of the com- ity, Our merchants and business did all they could to ensure a com- e observance of the Day and, with a exceptions, business was entirely suspended during the afternoon. Some did even more than this and closed during the entire day. Principal among these we noticed the dry goods store of Col. J. J. Hedrick, corner Market and Second streets, which wasg in mourning, in strips of black and white muslin, in commemoration of the day. This was one of the most noticeable features of the occasion, and was certainly in good taste.

Well, Memorial Day, 1870, has passed on to be numbered with its predecessors, but it will never be forgotten by one of the 3,000 persons who were then present.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The President's Occupation—Distance Lends Enchantment—Looking Out for the Main Chance—Boutwell for the Succession—The Howard Investigation—Mrs. Lincoln's Pension—The Georgia Bribery Case—Forney—Radical Consumption of Time—Appropriation Bill—Recess—Labors of the Minority, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee had quite a long conference with the President yesterday on the tariff, the funding of the debt, the reduction of taxation, and the financial policy of the Government generally. The above is a specimen of the news given out by those who would have the innocent people believe that the head of the nation knows something of national affairs; when the truth is, he has not the brains to rise above comprehending "Horse" or Jobs, and he invariably blunders in the latter.—Now if the givers out of news at the White House were to say that Mr. Schenck had called upon the President to have a game of "poker," his (Schenck's) favorite amusement, I could understand it; or that he had dropped in to smile a smile, or two, in a horn of whiskey, the President's favorite pastime, all would have been perfectly plain, but to attempt to palm off such stuff as the President conferring with anybody, except indeed brother-in-law Corbin, on the subject of tariff or finance, is simply laughable to those who know his mightiness, but it will do to gull the credulous innocents at a distance. If ever quotation was applicable, the one "that distance lends enchantment to the view," is when applied to the "man in the buggy."

It will be remembered that Mr. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who resigned some four months ago, went back to his Judgeship in Massachusetts, which he, with a forethought peculiarly Yankee, did not resign while in the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. While here he instituted the infamous "docking system" with regard to clerks, which was founded on the Eastern Factory system. No one could tell what was to be done with the fund thus accumulating by the robbery of the clerks, but Hon. R. W. Taylor, First Controller of the Treasury, decided that the thing was illegal, and the money "docked" was refunded, much to the disgust of the Yankee Judge and his master Boutwell. The Clerks were delighted to get rid of the man who tried to rob and degrade them, but to their great consternation they now find that the great "doctor" was on leave of absence for four months to act as Judge in Massachusetts, and now turns up in his old position drawing salary for both positions and no "docking" him for absence. The coming of Judge Richardson will inaugurate a great many changes in prominent positions in the Treasury Department, all of which are to be made with an eye single to manipulating the Department in all its ramifications throughout the country in the interest of Mr. Boutwell for the succession, but Grant is too stupid to see it.

The removal of Mr. West, Chief Clerk, was the first step, the next will be the removal of one higher in authority than him and the advancement of the new appointment clerk who is body and soul in the interest of Boutwell. The gentleman who is to walk the plank is almost indispensable on account of his knowledge of the affairs of the Department, but capability, experience and learning must give way to the desire of Mr. Boutwell for the Presidency.

The Howard investigation still continues. Mr. Vanderberg, the inventor of the patent brick used in constructing the Howard University, mantains that Gen'l Howard and company produced a worthless brick, although the invention is a good one. The evidence proves the charge that the Howard "ring" bought this patent and then paid themselves with Government funds for using it in the erection of the University building. Forney of the *Chronicle* makes light of the investigation in to-days paper and whistles loudly to keep up the courage of those of the Committee who are expected to do the whitewashing, but it won't do. Hon. Fernando Wood is digging a large sized grave in which to bury brother Howard and his Freedmen's bureau ring after he has preached their burial service. Even Forney won't be able to save them from death by public opinion. O! ye hypocrites farewell.

The Senate committee on pensions have reported on the House bill giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension of $3,000 a year, and have decided adversely. Their reasons were that Mr. Lincoln was a civil and not a military officer, and consequently his widow is not entitled to a pension, and that she is not in a destitute condition, that she cannot be very poor, with a fortune of $60,000 which they count hers up to, and the committee in conclusion say that neither duty nor sentiment requires a further provision as requested by Mrs. Lincoln. If Mrs. Lincoln requires aid to live more gaily than the interest of $60,000 will permit, her son Robert, a flourishing lawyer, should aid his mother and prevent this disgraceful begging from Congress year after year.

The Georgia bribery investigating committee yesterday examined the publisher of the Chronicle with regard to certain sums of money received in checks and otherwise from Governor Bullock, of Georgia. Those who are prosecuting this investigation assert that Forney was paid for opposing the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, and for the publication of the ku-klux fabrications of depredations in Georgia. Forney, of course, denies this, and says the money paid him was for job printing, in the way of speeches, pamphlets, &c., for Bullock and company. Did the committee expect to catch Forney in any of his dirty work? Forney's not that man. He could even explain away the charges brought against him in the newspapers with regard to the Alaska job just as easily.

The Senate, after considerable discussion on the House resolution to adjourn on the fourth of July, agreed to postpone the question of adjournment until the 20th instant. Mr. Nye said that if the time was fixed the Democrats would consume the whole time in making speeches on the Georgia bill which would come back from the House in a new shape.

Mr. Saulsbury replied that the Democrats had not consumed much time on the Georgia bill and would be ready to vote on that question much quicker than the Radicals. This hit home, as the whole trouble was between the two wings of the Radical party on that subject, else they could have settled the matter in a weeks time, and the standing off of the Democrats while the "Rads" wrangled among themselves was a master stroke of policy which they don't get over easily.

In the Senate yesterday the appropriation bill for 1871 was discussed.

In the House the scrubbers and cleaners were hard at work putting the Chamber in summer costume. The recess of a few days will be very grateful to the Democratic members who have fought step by step the iniquitous provisions of the monstrous bill that the protectionists have endeavored to fasten on the industries of the people, until they require rest. The labors of the minority and the amount of money saved to the people cannot be estimated. They are deserving of great credit personally and politically. Politically they have split the Western Radicals in twain, preparatory to their being forced to accept Democratic principles in lieu of the yankee high tariff protection to monopolies which is the main principle of Radicalism, which they must discard in the West.

Our South Carolina Correspondence.

Darlington—Effects of the War—Agriculture—Fertilizers—Cotton vs. Corn, &c., &c

DARLINGTON, S. C., May 10th, 1870.

Dear Journal:—This is one of the pretty little villages you find dotted through South Carolina and before the war was noted for its open hospitality and high-toned society. The war has left it like thousands of our Southern villages, injured and crippled, but enough of the old leaven is left to leaven and purify the lump; so that when you meet high-toned gentlemen and refined and intelligent ladies you feel that it must have been a delightful place in former days.

The Court House is still in ruins but an effort is being made to erect a new one and laborers are engaged removing the debris left by the fire, cleaning out the foundations and otherwise preparing for the new construction. The country around this place is flat and has been in cultivation for many years, but the means for fertilizing are abundant and only need some of the Edgecombe and Wayne enlightenment and energy to bring them on to the fields and cause them to "rejoice and blossom as the rose." Marl is abundant in all the region, much, and in fact all the material used, which has brought the worn out fields of North Carolina to be the most certain cotton lands in the whole South. The energy to develop seems to be dormant, or nearly so, and where you see an attempt at composting it is done in such blind hap-hazard way that the results are uncertain and rather discouraging. The introduction of agricultural societies, the formation of farmers clubs, the appointment of committees of intelligent men to visit the North Carolina cotton section and see the results of composting on lands exactly like those around Darlington, will accomplish results similar to those you have seen in your own State, and this will again become a rich and flourishing section.

While speaking of manuring let me call your attention to the ruinous extent to which the introduction of foreign manipulated manures has been carried the present season. An intelligent gentleman of this place estimates that at least (4,000) four thousand tons of manures have been received in the county, being distributed from Florence, Dove's, Darlington, Timmonsville, and a few other points near, such as Lynchburg, Sumter and Effingham. At an average calculation of seventy-five ($75) dollars per ton including freights, this would amount to three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000). There are few parties in the United States who are so sanguine as to estimate the price of cotton on the plantations at ever twelve and one-half cents (12½ cents) per pound for the coming crop if it should prove to be an average. If this calculation is correct it will take *six thousand bales* to pay for the manure imported. Think of it! Under an intelligent direction from an agricultural society, the value of these six thousand bales expended in composting would have effected equal results and the money would be at home.—It is not our purpose to say one word more than is necessary to awaken an interest on this subject.

Kindred to this is another matter which is of such vital interest that we cannot refrain from again calling it up to the public attention. From the Roanoke to the Santee the country is one vast cotton field.—Some corn has been planted in bottoms "too wet for cotton," and some on fields "too poor for cotton." Occasionally a farmer has planted enough to make provisions for "his own family." The "too wet for cotton" may turn out too wet for corn, and the "too poor for cotton" we feel sure will be too poor for corn. With the fate of the cotton raisers of British India who raised no provisions in 1868 and starved at the rate of 70,000 in one district in 1869, before their eyes, our cotton planters are repeating the experiment. Raise the voice of the JOURNAL again as you have done heretofore, and urge that more grain be planted, even now, before it is finally too late.

IN TRANSIT.

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Duplin.

At a meeting of the citizens of Smith's Township, Duplin county, N. C., held at the Township House, on Saturday, the 7th day of May, 1870, for the purpose of electing three delegates to represent said Township in the County Convention to be held at Kenansville, on Saturday, the 21st day of May, (instant) for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent said county in the next Legislature of North Carolina, and also candidates to fill the various county offices, &c., on motion, the meeting was organized by the appointmext of Robert H. Kenneday as Chairman, and requesting S. M. Grady to act as Secretary. After a few appropriate remarks from Z. Smith, Esq., the meeting proceeded to elect by ballot said delegates, when Blany Williams, Edward Smith and Jacob Smith were duly elected.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

R. H. KENNEDAY,
Chairman.

S. M. GRADY, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Giles Leitch, Esq., of Robeson.

Dear Journal—While there is much talk about *Radical candidates* for Congress in this District, will you permit an humble Conservative voter to mention the name of Giles Leitch, Esq., of Robeson couny, as a suitable gentleman for the conservatives to elect. He is well known, not only in this district but in the State, as a man entirely consistent in every political act of his life. Strictly conscientious and upright, popular with the people, a lawyer and statesman of acknowledged ability—in every respect just the man in whose hands the people would now be glad to place the political affairs of the country. The writer hereof will cheerfully support any good man, but mentions Mr. Leitch because he has known him well for a number of years, and knows that his ability to fill this position is only excelled by his consistent modesty, and because the time has come when such men should be called forth from their chosen retirement and placed at the head of public affairs.

CONSERVATIVE.

Columbus county, May 7, 1870.

The States to be Abolished.

Senator Brownlow writes:

Had I my way I would so reconstruct the Government of the United States as to form a strong central government here in the District of Columbia, and organize the States as so many colonial corporations, as absolutely dependent upon and subject to the will of the Central power at Washington as are counties to States.

Thus I would wipe out and extirpate the whole theory and pretence of State rights and State sovereignty, to which we are mainly indebted for the late rebellion.

While I only speak for myself, I believe that Congress and the country are looking in the same direction.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Washington, April 25, 1870.

The President contemplates a visit to St. Louis shortly. It is now believed that if Congress sits beyond July 1st, he will not wait for that body to adjourn before taking his usual summer recreation.

The Wear and Tear of Business Life.

The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhilaration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effect has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residium of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Touch them not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with Hostetter's Bitters. In that wholesome elixir, the alcholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choicest tonic, aperient, anti-billious and anti-febrile vegetable extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, solace and purify the system is the mission of the great vegetable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly, and the telegraphic fibres of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body, and its power of endurance mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for its remarkable strengthening properties, to all upon whom the responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel like fainting under the burthen. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits, and a marvellous ability to withstand fatigue, are among the blessings justly ascribed to the renovating operation of this palatable and powerful cordial, and as a spring and summer alterative, there is nothing in the materia medica that can be compared with it.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Methodist General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

Yesterday the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church adopted the report of the Executive Committee regarding certification of preachers' licenses, and the admission of probationists to full membership at the option of the preacher.

The Church Register was adopted.

Many Bishops have signed a letter expressing a desire to consummate a reunion and willingness to do anything towards this end that did not involve a sacrifice of principle.

The Conference adopted the following: "No Minister shall celebrate matrimony contrary to our Lord's decision in Matthew chap. XIX, 5.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.

SENATE—Bills were introduced granting lands to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Companies, and for subsidizing several monthly steamship lines between New York, Valparaiso, Chili, and other Pacific ports via the Panama Railroad or other avoidable isthmuses on the route.

The appropriation bill as considered and amended, was adopted, enlarging the Capital grounds at an expense of $500,000.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—A bill was offered and referred, to repeal the act of 1800, authorizing the States of Maryland and Georgia to levy a towage tax on vessels.

A bill was introduced providing for the better protection of the frontier of Texas.

The tariff bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment.

The House is in session to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The nominal defeat of the North Pacific Railroad bill causes much comment. It was backed by an immense lobby action not regarded as detrimental to the Southern Pacific Railroad, as the most objectionable features of the former were not in the latter.

The nays on the bill appropriating half a million or the State Department Building were: Messrs. Casserly, Chandler, Cragin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, Kellogg, Morton, Pratt, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague and Yates. The most of them opposed no other than the Capitol money grounds.

To-day's *Tribune* says Mr. Wilson consents, we are sorry to see and say, that the clause of the Army Bill reducing the forces to 25,000 men shall be struck out, on the argument of Southern Senators that it will not do to take any troops from the South and that of Western Senators that additional forces are needed in the West to fight Indians. It does not appear to have been suggested to the Southern gentleman that a safer policy for their section would be to rule by love and amnesty than fear and proscription. The Western Senators will discover eventually what they do not appear to now know that it is cheaper to feed than to fight Indians, and as the people have forgotten past animosities toward rebels and heartily favor redeeming present promises to the Indians, we suggest that the further military occupation of the South and an expensive war in the West are not absolutely essential to the well being of the Republic.

State Radical Convention—Pool Made Chairman—Disorder and Tumult.

RALEIGH, May 11, 8:30 P. M.

Senator Pool was to-day chosen chairman of the Convention, after a long and bitter opposition on the part of the carpet-baggers.

A permanent organization was effected. The proceedings were very disorderly and tumultuous, and several fights occurred.

CABLE DISPATCHES

LONDON, May 11.

The American yacht Sapho won the race. The Cambia returned to the Cowes without rounding the stake boat.

PARIS, May 11—Noon.

The troubles throughout the city last night were more serious than anticipated. The authorities were forced to make a large display of military power to restore order. The barricades which had been erected in Belleville district were stubbornly defended by Reutus, though they were subsequently carried by the soldiers at the point of the bayonet. Several were killed and wounded on both sides.

During the night another engagement occurred in which a number of soldiers, policemen and citizens were killed. Belleville district was occupied during the night by the military in great force and no persons were permitted to pass. The police made several charges upon crowds of people who had collected out of curiosity, and in some cases used swords and slungshots, whereby many were seriously injured, and mainly those who had nothing to do with the disorder. The police and rioters used firearms freely, but the troops made no general use of them. Once during the night a company of cavalry were assailed with a shower of stones, and becoming exasperated fired on the assailants, but this is the only instance where the troops have departed from their determination to use arms only as the last resort.

The workingmen were out in greater force than on any previous occasion.

Perfet order was restored before daylight. No signs of trouble now.

The government has not relaxed its precaution to guard against future disorders.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 12—Noon.

Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 109¾; short, 110. Gold 115¼. Bonds 112¾. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 60¼; new, 55¾. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 69¾; new, 69¼. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, new, 71; old, 75½. Levee sixes 73; eights, 90. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 101; fives, 72; sixes, 90. Georgia sevens, 94. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 48; new, 25.—South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 90; new 81½.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2 cents lower. Corn dull and 1 cent lower. Pork quiet—mess $29 30. Lard quiet at 16¼@16½ cents for steam rendered. Cotton quiet and firm—sales of 1,000 bales at 23½@24 cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 42½ cents. Rosin quiet—strained $2 05@$2 10. Freights dull.

DIED.

On the 31st of March, 1870, in Caintuck, New Hanover county, N. C., Mrs. ANN DEW, wife of Anthony Dew, aged 76 years.

Thus has passed from earth to Heaven one whom none knew but to love, none named but to praise. Her affection for her family was of the most tender character, and the anguish which this sad and sudden bereavement has inflicted upon her devoted relations and disconsolate husband, is grievous indeed, and beyond the power of language to express.

She was a friend to the poor and distressed, and none such ever applied to her in vain. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for 30 years, and died as she had lived, in peace with all, and in the fullest hope of a blissful immortality, and is now no doubt enjoying that rest prepared for the people of God.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ 30 @ 32		LIME, ₩ bbl.0 00 @ 0 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		From store0 00 @ 1 40	
2nd hand..2 15 @ 2 75		MOLASSES, ₩ gallon,	
New......2 75 @ 3 00		Cuba, hhds..38 @ 42	
CANDLES, ₩ ℔.,		do bbls..43 @ 45	
Tallow......18 @ 20		Sugar house.30 @ 33	
Adamantine. 18 @ 20		do bbls..30 @ 35	
Sperm.......50 @ 55		Syrup, bbls..50 @ 1 00	
COFFEE, ₩ ℔.,		NAVAL STORES,	
Java.......30 @ 35		Turpentine ₩ 280 ℔s	
Laguayra...23 @ 26		Virgin new 0 00 @ 3 25	
Rio........19 @ 24		Yellow dip.0 00 @ 2 55	
St. Domingo.25 @ 28		Hard......0 00 @ 1 55	
COTTON, ₩ ℔.,		Tar, ₩ bbl.1 30 @ 1 40	
Ord. to Mid'g 18 @ 21		Tar, in ordr 1 50 @ 1 60	
Strict Mid'g.00 @ 21		Pitch, City 3 00 @ 3 25	
COTTON BAGGING,		Rosin, pale 4 25 @ 5 50	
Gunny, ₩ yd 22 @ 24		do No. 1..2 50 @ 3 50	
Dundee......00 @ 33		do No. 2..1 65 @ 1 75	
Flax.......26½ @ 27		do No. 3..0 00 @ 1 50	
Double Anc'r 27 @ 00		Spirits Turpentine,	
Rope, ₩ ℔... 7 @ 10		₩ gal...... 00 @ 36	
CORN MEAL,		NAILS, ₩ ℔.,	
₩ bushel..1 40 @ 1 45		Cut.......5 25 @ 5 50	
DOMESTICS,		OILS, ₩ gallon,	
Sheeting,		Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00	
₩ yard.. 12 @ 16		Linseed...1 40 @ 1 50	
Yarn, ₩ 5 ℔ 2 00 @ 2 15		Machinery.1 75 @ 2 00	
FEATHERS,		Kerosene....40 @ 42½	
₩ ℔.......65 @ 75		PEA NUTS,.1 30 @ 2 00	
FISH, ₩ bbl.,		POTATOES,	
Mackerel,		Sweet, bush1 30 @ 1 50	
No. 1...28 00 @30 00		Irish, ₩ bbl2 50 @ 3 00	
No. 2...00 00 @00 00		PROVISIONS, ₩ ℔.,	
No. 3...00 00 @00 00		N. C. Bacon.	
Mullets...7 00 @10 00		Hams.......18 @ 19	
Herring,		Middlings....18 @ 17	
East......8 00 @ 9 00		Shoulders....16½ @ 16	
N.C.roe, 0 00 @12 50		Hog round..18 @ 17	
do cut, 8 00 @10 00		Western Bacon.	
do gross, 7 00 @ 8 00		Hams.......17 @ 20	
Dry Cod, ₩ ℔ 9 @ 10		Middlings....17¼ @ 18	
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern		Shoulders....14½ @ 15	
Family...6 00 @10 00		Lard, N. C...17 @ 18	
Superfine. 5 50 @ 6 00		do North'rn 15 @ 18½	
Fine......5 50 @ 5 75		Butter, N. C. 25 @ 30	
Ex. Super 6 00 @ 6 25		do North'rn 35 @ 42	
NORTH CAROLINA,		Cheese......16 @ 20	
Family...8 00 @ 8 50		PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl.	
Superfine. 7 00 @ 7 25		City Mess 32 00 @32 50	
GLUE, ₩ ℔..18 @ 20		Thin " 00 00 @00 00	
GUNNY BAGS.28 @ 00		Prime,...00 00 @00 00	
GUANO, Peruvian,		Rump....27 00 @28 00	
Per ton. 85 00 @00 00		SALT, Alum, per	
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,		bag 2 bush.1 50 @2 00	
Corn......1 35 @ 1 40		Liverpool, sack, ground	
Oats.......75 @ 80		cargo...0 00 @ 1 50	
Peas, Cow.1 75 @ 1 80		from store.0 00 @ 1 60	
Rice, rough0 00 @ 0 00		American..1 50 @ 1 55	
Carolina,....6½ @ 8		SUGAR, ₩ ℔.,	
HIDES, ₩ ℔.,		Cuba......12 @ 13	
Green.......5 @ 7		Porto Rico..12 @ 13	
Dry.........14 @ 15		C...........12½ @ 13	
HAY, ₩ 100 ℔s.,		B...........13½ @ 14	
Eastern...1 30 @ 1 50		A...........14 @ 14½	
Northern..1 20 @ 1 40		Crushed....15 @ 15½	
IRON, ₩ ℔.,		SOAP, ₩ ℔.	
English, ass'd 8 @ 10		Northern,...6½ @ 10	
American, ref.0 @ 10		Wilmington,	
American,		Ext. Family, 10½ @ 11	
sheer.......9 @ 10		Family......@ 10	
Swede.......10 @ 12		Chemical,....@ 8	
Hoop,		Pale.......8 @ 9	
₩ ton. 120 00 @125 00		SHINGLES, ₩ M.,	
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.)		Contract.4 00 @ 5 00	
Whiskey,.1 35 @ 2 25		Common..2 00 @ 3 00	
Bourbon..2 00 @ 4 00		STAVES, ₩ M.,	
N. E. Rum 2 00 @ 3 00		W. O. bbl 00 00 @30 00	
Gin.......4 00 @ 7 00		R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00	
Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00		TIMBER, ₩ M.,	
do Apple 2 75 @ 3 00		Shipping.10 00 @10 50	
do Peach 3 00 @ 3 50		Mill, prime 7 50 @ 8 00	
LUMBER, (River,		Mill Fair. 6 00 @ 7 00	
Fl'r Bds..15 00 @17 00		Mill, inferior to	
Wide do 10 00 @14 00		ord.......3 00 @ 5 00	
Scantling 10 00 @12 00		TALLOW, ℔..10 @ 11	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, May 12, 1870.

TURPENTINE—During Friday and Saturday the market for this article ruled without change in price, and all offered found sale at former quotations. On Monday, however, there was some dullness manifest, and the price declined 5@10 cents, with sales at $3 25 for new virgin, $2 55 for yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard—the market since having ruled at these figures with a moderate demand. Receipts continue quite light, and the sales for the week foot up 1,781 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	New virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday......	57	$3 25	$2 55	$1 60
Saturday....	327	3 25	2 55	1 60
Monday......	320	3 25	2 55	1 55
Tuesday.....	944	3 25	2 55	1 55
Wednesday...	133	3 25	2 55	1 55

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—At the time of closing our review on Thursday last we reported rather a dull market, with a declining tendency in prices. On Friday sales were effected at 37½ cents, but since then there has been a dulless manifest, occasioned by the advices from abroad, and prices each day have shown a steady decline—closing on Wednesday at 35 cents, and buyers not disposed to operate. To-day (Thursday) 35@35½ cents is offered, but factors are unwilling to accept these figures, and are holding at 36 cents, with a light stock on market. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday......162 casks at 37½@38 cts. ₩ gallon.
Saturday....186 " " 37 " "
Do.........100 " " 37½* " "
Tuesday.....104 " " 36½ " "
Do.........124 " " 36½ " "
Do.........233 " " 36 " "
*N. Y. packages. *Free on board.

ROSIN—Since the close of our last review the market for the finer qualities of pale and window glass has ruled firm, and former quotations have been fully sustained—parcels having generally found ready sale when offered. For the lower grades there has been less enquiry—more especially for strained and No. 2, and prices have gone down fully 10 cents on former rates—the market closing quiet, with factors holding above the views of buyers. Receipts of all qualities continue light, and but a small stock remains unsold on market. We quote sales as follows: Friday, 279 bbls. at $3 50 for No. 1, $4, $4 37½@$4 75 for Pale, and $5 25@$5 50 for extra Pale; Saturday, 362 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, $1 70 for No. 2, $3 25, $3 50@$3 75 for No. 1, $4, $4 50 @$4 62½ for Pale, $5 @$5 25 for extra Pale; Monday, 448 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, $3 50@$3 62½ for No. 1, and $4@$4 50 for Pale; Tuesday, 880 bbls. at $2 75, $3 62½@$3 75 for No. 1, $4 62½, $4 50@$4 75 for Pale, and $5@$5 25 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 29 bbls. at $2 75 for No. 1, and $4 for low Pale—all sold of 280 lbs.

TAR.—The demand from shippers having become somewhat checked, the market has ruled dull, and the price shows a decline for the week—closing unsettled at $1 30@$1 40. Receipts have been small for the week, reaching only 571 bbls, and sales made as follows: 416 bbls. at $1 40, and 155 bbls. at $1 30 ₩ bbl.

BARRELS.—Empty spirit barrels are in fair stock, and little or no demand. Sales are in small lots at about the following ranges of figures. Second hand country, $2 15@2 20 as they run, and $2 50@$2 60 for selected, and $2 50@2 65 for new; New York $2 75 @$3 for new and second hand; city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Small lots are coming to market, and find sale at 30@31 cents ₩ ℔.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market continues to be very poorly supplied, and we note an active request. Receipts meagre for some weeks past, and the stock in butcher's hand is pretty much worked off. We quote on the hoof at 12 to 15 cents ₩ ℔. net, according to quality.

CORN MEAL.—Supply only moderate, and demand fair. From the granaries we quote as selling at $1 40@$1 45 ₩ bushel.

COTTON.—Under the favorable advices from abroad the market for this article has exhibited more firmness during the week, and the price is a shade higher—closing with a brisk demand, and a decided advancing tendency. The transactions, however, continue limited for want of stock, and none of any moment is arriving—Several parcels have changed hands on private terms, but supposed to be within the range of quotations. Sales reported of 75 bales at 20 cents, 2 at 17, 13 at 18, 15 at 19, 1 at 19½, 69 at 20, 41 at 20¼, and 17 bales at 21 cents ₩ ℔.—closing firm at a basis of 21 cents for low middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton are in moderate stock, and sell at the following quotations:—Arrow, 6½@7 cents; Buckle, 6½@7 cents ₩ ℔.

EGGS—Are in moderate receipt, and are selling by the quantity at 17@18 cents, and in the small way at 19@20 cents ₩ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Continues to be in very good stock, and we quote a moderate business doing from store at the following figures: Peruvian Guano, $85@90; Pacific do. $60 @$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phoenix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $45; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—$20 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—The stock of Northern and Western brands has become somewhat reduced, in the absence of any arrivals of moment, and is at present only moderate. Prices are fully 50@75 cents higher than last quoted, and there is a fair retail business doing from store at figures given in table.

FISH—Are in moderate supply, and demand light. See table for store rates.

GRAIN.—The CORN market has ruled very firm since our last, and prices have further advanced. Receips comprise about 7,000 bushels, the bulk of which came to dealers and has gone into store, and of the balance we learn of the sale of 1,000 bushels at $1 36, bags included. The stock in dealers' hands is rather small, and a brisk demand exists. Cargoes would find ready sale at say $1 36@$1 38. From store we quote as selling in small lots at $1 40.——OATS—Supply light, and demand moderate. Sell from store at 80@85 cents ₩ bushel.——PEAS—Are being brought in slowly, and the market continues to be almost entirely bare. There is a brisk enquiry, and receipts would find ready purchasers at $1 75@$1 85 ₩ bushel for Cow.——RICE.—Stock moderate, and demand principally for retail lots. We quote clean Carolina at 7@7½ cents ₩ ℔., as in quality.

HAY—Is in small stock, and demand fair, Received for the week, and sales made of 300 bales Northern at $1 20@$1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.; and 346 bales Eastern on private terms, supposed at $1 35.

LIME.—Only a local demand exists, and market moderately supplied. Sells from store in lots to suit at $1 40 ₩ cask.

LUMBER—Continues in full supply, and only a light shipping demand. We quote from the city mills as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, $18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 19 00
Full cargoes wide Boards.......... 20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough 22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ₩ specifications...... 23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9.......................... 20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring................ 18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES.—The market is fully supplied with all descriptions, and rules dull, as there is a very light demand. Small sales are being made at quotations in table.

PEA NUTS—Rule about the same as last reported. There continues to be a good demand for prime and extra, and small sales have taken place at $1 80@$2 ₩ bushel, with very few offering sale. Other qualities are rather dull at $1 20@$1 30 for inferior and ordinary, and $1 40@$1 60 for fair.

POTATOES.—Only a retail enquiry for Irish, which the stock on market is about sufficient to meet. From store we quote as selling at $2 25@$2 75 ₩ bbl. Small receipts of Sweet, which bring $1 50 ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate receipt, and demand fair. We quote live chickens at 30@40 cents, and grown fowls at 50@60 cents each.

PROVISIONS —For North Carolina BACON the market shows more business, and prices have an advancing tendency. Receipts are meagre, and in consequence the stock has become quite light. There is a fair enquiry for retailers' purposes, and parcels upon receipt find ready sale. We quote at 16½@17 cents for shoulders, 18@18½ cents for sides, 17½@19 cents for hog round, and 18@20 cents ₩ ℔ for hams, as in quality. For Western there is no change—market moderately supplied, with a fair jobbing demand. We quote from store as follows: Smoked, 14½@15 cents for shoulders, 17½@18 cents for sides, and 17@20 cents for hams; dry salted, 13½ cents for shoulders, and 16½ cents for sides.——LARD.—North Carolina is wanted, and market bare; would bring 18@19 cents. The supply of Northern is pretty fair, and only a small business doing from store at 15@20 cents ₩ ℔.——PORK—Northern is in small stock, and market firm at an advance. See table for store rates.

SALT—Is in full stock. Only a small business doing from store at $1 50 for American, and $1 60 ₩ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Light demand for building purposes, and the sales are confined to small boat loads at $2 50@$3 for Common, and $4@$5 ₩ M for Contract.

TIMBER—Is arriving slowly, but in quantities sufficient to meet the light demand for mill purposes, and there is a full stock on market. We refer to our table for classified prices.

WOOD—But little demand, and supply small. We quote by the quantity at $2@$2 50 for pine and ash, and $2 75@$3 ₩ cord for oak and lightwood.

FREIGHTS—No important change to report in the market to coastwise ports. Produce still arrives slowly, and is only offering shipment in about sufficient quantities for vessels as they come in. Our rates in table show the last figures obtained.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 50	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 70
Rosin, "	00 @ 0 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale.	00 @ 2 00	@ ¼
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 10	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 40	0 00 @ 43
Tar, "	0 00 @ 40	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 80	00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber,	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 80	0 00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	00 @ 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 1 50	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 60
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 60
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 60
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 12½

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, May 4, at St. Andrew's church, Lambertville, N. J., by the Rev. David Brown, RICHARD DUNDAS CHATER, of Surry, England, to SALLIE D., youngest daughter of Col. John MacRae, of Wilmington, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

TO THE CONSERVATIVES OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The undersigned, having been designated the Executive Committee for the Third Congressional District by the Conservative members of the late Legislature, have consulted together upon questions touching the welfare of the party in the approaching canvass and respectfully submit the following recommendations:

In view of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State, consisting of the Central and District Committees, at Raleigh on the 15th of June, for general consultation and concert of action, we have deemed it advisable to postpone the call for a Congressional Nominating Convention until after that meeting. We would, however, respectfully suggest the appointment of delegates to attend this Convention, when called, from such counties as may hold County Conventions previous to that time.

The people of the counties should look to a thorough and acceptable organization for their local elections. No county should fail to return a Conservative to the Legislature through indifference or from a want of proper organization. Candidates acceptable to the people and not under ban of the Federal Constitution should be selected in all cases, and conflicting claims should be settled by Conventions. We are in no condition to waste our strength through local dissensions or to divide upon individuals. The necessities of North Carolina call upon her sons to sink all other considerations for her welfare.

It requires but the united and hearty co-operation of all good citizens to redeem the State from the hands of those who have brought her to the verge of destruction, and to this end we should devote our labors. Higher incentives for success never urged men forward than those which animate the opponents of the present State Administration. It is well, therefore, that the issue is within the control of those who will suffer most from defeat.

Conscious of the great importance of victory, and believing it to be within the reach of the Conservatives of the State, we entreat all who favor Reform and Retrenchment in our State affairs to unite with us in restoring to North Carolina an honest and economical Government.

Respectfully,

T. C. FULLER, A. A. MCKOY, J. A. ENGELHARD. } *Ex. Com.*

What are "Good Times?"

The New York *Tribune* very reasonably doubts whether the revival of business in Wall Street, that is Gold Room and Stock Exchange, is an acceptable sign of "good times" in the ordinary sense of the word. Good times, the editor seems to think, will never come until Congress passes some sort of a funding bill. But it is not merely the passage of the funding bill that is wanted, but the adoption of an opposite policy from that so strenuously adhered to by the *Tribune*, of "protecting a few individual interests, so as to constitute them absorbing monopolies, maintained at the expense of the masses by the taxation which excludes all competition. The reduction of both tariff and internal taxation would do more to set the wheels of substantial industry, production and traffic in motion than anything else, especially if a settled and less costly financial system be at the same time brought into use.

EX-SENATOR BUCKALEW has finally succeeded in getting his system of "Cumulative voting" tried. At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, an act was passed to organize the town of Blossomburg, where the Senator resides, and in the act a provision was inserted, at the suggestion of Senator Buckalew, in reference to the election of the president and members of the town council. The council was ordered to consist of six members, and each voter was given six votes, which he could cast for one, two, three, four or six candidates. That is to say, each voter could cast six votes for one candidate, three votes for each two candidates, two votes for each three candidates, one vote and a half for each of four candidates, or one vote for each of six candidates. The election was held last week, Tuesday. The town is Democratic by a small majority, and the result was the election of five Democrats and two Republicans. The result seems to have been entirely satisfactory to all parties. The local Democratic paper says that all doubts of the utility, fairness and practicability of the Cumulative system of voting have entirely disappeared.

The Reconstructed Farmer,

This valuable North Carolina agricultural monthly increases in interest and value with each issue. The May number is full of practical and seasonable articles. The second volume begins with this number, and it sends words of greeting and cheer to its readers.

Rev. J. B. CHESHIRE, D. D., on account of failing health, retires from the Horticultural Department, over which he has presided with so much ability and taste. Dr. J. W. JONES, a gentleman of rare professional and general culture, announces himself as the Horticultural Editor, and will continue the usefulness and attractiveness of the department.

The *Reconstructed Farmer* publishes the preliminary premium list for field crops of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, with commendations. The Association is under obligations for the favorable notice. Nothing will be left undone to make the next Fair of that Association worthy of this section of the State, in which the active co-operation of the farmers of Edgecombe is asked.

The Amnesty Bill.

The Amnesty bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, relieves of their political disabilities all persons except those comprised in the three following classes:

"*First.* All persons who, being members of the Congress of the United States, withdrew from their seats and aided the rebellion.

"*Second.* All persons who, being officers of the army or navy of the United States, left said army or navy and aided the rebellion.

"*Third.* All persons who were members of State Conventions which adopted pretended ordinances of secession."

These are expected to amount in all to about one thousand persons, and upon this point the New York *Tribune* says: "We submit that their exception at this "time will only provoke an agitation for "a further amnesty, wherein the opposi-"tion is sure to be the losing side in the "end. We believe it bad policy to make "two bites of a cherry when you are sure "to eat the whole of it sooner or later."

Possibly Mr. GREELEY does not know that in North Carolina a "member of a State Convention which adopted a pretended ordinance of secession," and which voted men and money to aid the "Rebellion" is the United States District Attorney, obtained through the intricacies of the Test-Oath. So there will be but nine hundred and ninety-nine left out in the cold.

Senator Pool's Speech.

We publish this morning extended extracts from the speech recently delivered in the United States Senate by our Senator, John Pool. It is known that in the recent discussion upon the Georgia bill reference was made to the condition of affairs in North Carolina, and indeed that the pretended insurrectionary and rebellious spirit of the people of various other Southern States was alleged to be a good reason why the people of Georgia should be refused complete representation in Congress. During this discussion Senator Pool took occasion to ventilate his views.

We know not whether this be his maiden Senatorial effort or not—we do know, however, that it ought to damn him to everlasting infamy.

Professing a thorough acquaintance with the men and country whereof he speaks, he has given official deliberate utterance to more slanderous misrepresentations concerning his State and his constituents than ever before fell from the lips of any man born upon the soil of North Carolina. It is not, however, a matter of much surprise that such a speech should have been delivered by such a man.

The man who could apply for a commission as Brigadier General in the Confederate army; who could serve as Elector for President of the Confederate States; who could take office and the oaths of office to support the Confederate Government, and who could then authorize the statement to be made in the Senate of the United States that all this had been done solely with a view "to embarrass" the Confederate cause, can do nothing that ought to occasion surprise.

Notwithstanding the character of the speech however, we trust that it will be carefully read, and for several reasons.

It is worthy of especial note to mark the difference of opinion between Senator Pool and Governor Holden in reference to the insurrection in Alamance. Senator Pool says there is no insurrection there and that Governor Holden declared one to exist there through "a misunderstanding of terms." Senator Pool also takes issue with the Governor's opinion that a declaration of insurrection "suspends all civil law as it was suspended in 1865," and contends that without a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and without martial law, which cannot occur through State authority, "the militia is but a *posse* for the Sheriff." This position of the Senator puts him necessarily also at variance with His Honor, Judge Tourgee, who refuses to hold Courts in Alamance. It is not for us to attempt to reconcile these radical differences.

There is one point upon which the Senator, the Governor, and doubtless His Honor, the Judge, are all fully agreed, and that is the purpose to maintain the ascendancy of the Radical party at all hazards. The people of North Carolina will not soon forget that John Pool advocates the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and that he advocates the declaration of martial law, in order that when North Carolinians are arrested for offenses, no matter whether real or imaginary, they may not be "turned over to the civil authority," but may be tried by military courts without judge or jury, in other words, by "Drum Head Court Martial."

It is possible, if not probable, that the reason why Senator Pool stated the law so clearly and so correctly in reference to the power of the State authorities to organize Drum-Head Courts Martial was that his speech was not intended for circulation at home, but was intended to "fire the Radical heart" by showing the Northern people that unless further "friendly legislation" was had in the premises every Southern State would inevitably become Democratic, and hence the necessity for the intervention of National authority to establish Drum-Head Courts Martial in order to perpetuate the ascendancy of the Radical party. Our readers can now understand why it was that General YOUNG, of Georgia, one of HAMPTON'S gallant cavalry officers, should desire to give such wide publicity to his belief that the delay in the passage of the Georgia Bill was an advertisement for more "Ku-Klux outrages." As a representative of Georgia in Washington he doubtless well knows that the Radicals desire nothing so much as the commission of these "outrages" in order that they may "get up a fight and then the Government may go in."

We trust that all our people will take warning in time and be constantly watchful and scrupulously careful to avoid giving the slightest shadow of a pretext for "getting up a fight" or for the use of any authority save that of the civil power of the State.

A NEW political movement is reported to be organizing in Ohio. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says that a great number of war Democrats who went into the Republican party during the war, are now anxious to get back again, and are making overtures for that purpose. It is asserted that a correspondence has been entered into between leading politicians of the State with the view of effecting an alliance.

GOVERNOR ENGLISH, of Connecticut, has sent to the Legislature of that State a message which has the true Democratic ring. He protests against the chicanery by which the fifteenth amendment has been forced on the country, but recognizes the fact that it has become a law; and he expresses himself unreservedly in favor of a general amnesty for political offenses and a conciliatory policy towards the South.—The remainder of the message is devoted to local matters, but it is throughout clear, able, and patriotic.

What Will He Do?

We wait with considerable anxiety to see what steps Governor Holden will take in reference to Alamance county, now that the United States troops have been removed. If he has the good of the State really at heart, if he has an eye single to her welfare, his course is a plain and simple one. If he really desires to act the patriot, rather than the partisan, he will recall his proclamation of insurrection. The action of the Federal Government in thus suddenly withdrawing the only military force in an insurrectionary district is an affront and an indignity to Governor Holden as the Chief Magistrate of the State of North Carolina that ought not tamely to be submitted to. It is a direct reflection upon the truth of his proclamation declaring the existence of an insurrection. It is more than this. If there be any insurrection it is an act of heartless cruelty and wanton abandonment of the lo al adherents of the Government to the tender mercies of insurgents; an abandonment made more complete and a cruelty made more wanton by the refusal of Judge Tourgee to extend to them the protecting arm of the civil law.

Alamance is thus theoretically and practically without any legal effective government, civil or military.

The dilemma in which this action of the War Department places Governor Holden is, we imagine, not a very pleasant one for him to contemplate, unless it was taken with his knowledge and in accordance with his wishes. We would fain believe the Governor was not privy and consenting thereto.

Nothing but evil can arise from the use of such worthless officers as Captain Bosher and such worthless, undisciplined troops as those he commands. Of these troops, the Detailed Militia, even the Adjutant General, Fisher himself, declares, in his official report, "no drill is required, by which alone steadiness, good order and obedience can be readily secured;" they are liable to be called out by "a single petty officer, whose personal feelings might improperly influence his conduct," and he recommends a new plan of organization in which "none but intelligent, responsible men of character should be oppointed" officers. This is strong testimony against the use of these troops, coming as it does from the Adjutant General of the State.

In this connection it becomes natural to inquire why there are not better troops at the disposal of the Governor; in other words, why has not the militia been properly organized? The Radical party were overwhelmingly in power in the Legislature, and could at any time have passed a militia bill that would have put at the disposal of the Governor efficient, well-drilled troops and competent officers. We have an Adjutant General, it is true, with a salary of one hundred dollars per month, but does he earn the salt that goes into his bread? What benefit did North Carolina derive from the "five hundred dollars paid him for expenses incurred in going to Vermont on business for the State?" What was the business? After burying our Senator Rich at his home in Vermont, which was done by a Legislative Committee, we know of no further business North Carolina had in Vermont.—What benefit did the State derive from the one hundred and seventy-six dollars and four cents paid to the Adjutant General for the balance of expenses North in procuring arms for the State? What benefit did the State derive from the four hundred and fifty dollars paid to the Adjutant General under the "act to prescribe the power and duty of the Governor in respect to fugitives from justice," better known as the "Spy bill?" What benefit did the State derive from the sixty-three dollars and seventy five cents paid to the Adjutant General "for traveling expenses while supervising North Carolina Militia?" No matter upon whom the responsibility rests, whether it be the Governor, the Adjutant General or the Radical party generally, this is too much money to spend upon the organization of such troops as Captain Bosher and his command. They are a disgrace to the State and it is an outrage to quarter them upon any community.

Such being the only troops at his command, now that the Federal soldiers have been withdrawn, the Governor seems to be reduced to the necessity of sending Capt. Bosher to Alamance or of declaring the insurrection at an end. If he does not actually and literally occupy the ground with military force of some sort, Judge Tourgee can scarcely have the audacity or the mendacity to shut up the Courts upon the pretext that *inter arma silent leges*. His Honor will be obliged to hold the accustomed Courts. The pretext for withholding the Presidential Amnesty Proclamation will be destroyed. The necessity for a National Police will be at an end and Ku-Klux outrages will be among the things of the past.

To bring about this consummation so devoutly to be wished is, we fear, not the design of the Radical party. We have as yet seen no evidence of their intention to set the day for their own funeral and we wait, therefore, with great anxiety to see what the Governor will do. One of those opportunities of atoning for a great wrong, of doing a great and a good act that rarely come twice to a man, now presents itself to Governor Holden. If he be a patriot he will let the insurrection die a natural death; if he be not he will send Capt. Bosher to replace the Federal troops.

Meanwhile we again urge upon our people the absolute necessity of peace and quiet under every provocation. The election in August will right all our wrongs.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The result of yesterday's labors in this Court sums up as follows:

Thos. Garvey, forcible trespass. Guilty. Motion for new trial made and granted.

W. Brinkley and Alex. Bristol, larceny. Found guilty and sentenced to the workhouse for 2 years each.

John Luther, larceny. Guilty and sent to the workhouse for 6 months.

Galloway Legwin, larceny, not guilty.

COURT DOCKET.—There were 228 cases disposed of by the Superior Court, during the term just closed, and of those only 28 were continued. The others are Murder, 3; Lottery, 40; Larceny, 53; Arson, 1; Burglary 2; Miscellaneous 101.

THE STORM LAST NIGHT—DISASTROUS EFFECTS—BRICK STORE STRUCK AND TORN OPEN.—Last evening, at about half past seven o'clock, during the prevalence of the storm, the new three story brick building on Market Street, occupied below by Mr. M. M. Katz as a dry goods store and by Mr. C. M. VanOrsdell above as a Photograph Gallery, was struck by lightning and opened to the rain, which poured in penetrating through from the roof to the ground floor. No shock was felt by those in this or in the adjoining buildings, and, something also strange, there was no ignition of the building. The water rushed in so rapidly that much of the stock of the occupants was injured, or ruined, before it could be removed. Mr. VanOrsdell roughly estimates his loss at from $600 to $1,000 and probably more. The amount of injury sustained by Mr. Katz we could not ascertain. The building, too, is considerably damaged. Mr. VanOrsdell was insured, but whether his policy will cover the loss in this peculiar instance, we are unable to state.

While sympathizing with these gentlemen in the injury they have sustained we cannot but feel thankful that it was not rendered greater by the horrors of a fire.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.—From Hon. R. R. Bridgers, who has just returned from Baltimore, we learn that at a meeting of the stockholders, held in that city on the 27th ultimo, the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company re-organized under the name of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. Mr. Bridgers was elected President and Messrs. W. T. Walters, B. F. Newcomer, S. M. Shoemaker, Wm. Graham and Thomas Kensett, of Baltimore, J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, Penn., and D. Willis James, of New York, were chosen Directors. Three others are yet to be elected from among resident stockholders, residing on the line of the road. Mr. Bridgers, as President, is also, *ex officio*, a member of the Board of Directors. All of the old officers are to be retained.

Cash means were raised for the entire renovation of the road, the machinery and workshops to be overhauled and repaired, and the road-bed to be put in first rate condition.

We are satisfied that the benefits of this re organization will soon be exhibited here in the increased amount of trade that will be brought to our city. Mr. Bridgers as President, and Capt Winder, as Superintendent, are backed by men of means and enterprise, whose interests it will be to second the schemes of improvement of the officers of the road.

For the Journal.

At a late meeting of the Directors of the New Hanover Agricultural Society, the Secretary was directed to furnish the Wilmington papers a short time before the next meeting of the Society, to take place at Point Caswell, May 20th, a list of committees appointed to report at said meeting, with their subjects.

FERTILIZING INFLUENCES OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Committee—Drs. S. S. Satchwell, C. W. Kerr and J. B. Seavey; a ternates, Dr. J. R. Hawes, Fred. Thompson and D. McL. Graham.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Committee—Dr. D. M. Buie, A. R. Black and Dr. W. W. Lane; alternates, Dr. J. F. Simpson, Henry A. Colvin, Edwin Kerr.

DRAINAGE.

Committee—J. H. Murphy, Owen Alderman and B. F. Keith, with James L. Corbett, Daniel Robinson and Owen Fennell, Sen., as alternates.

COMPARISON BETWEEN PEA NUTS AND COTTON AS A MONIED CROP.

Committee—D. T. Durham, J. S. Hines and Dr. E. Porter and alternates Everitt Smith, R. M. Cox and James Garrison.

GRAPES, WINE, &C.,

Committee—L. W. Howard, Dr. W. T. Ennett and D. P. Bland, to be alternated by Henry Murphy, Joel L. Moore and R. P. Paddison.

IS THE PRODUCTION OF NAVAL STORES UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM A REAL BENEFIT TO THE COUNTY?

Committee—Col. John D. Powers, S. J. Faison and H. S. Averitt, with E. A. Hawes, Sen., James Murphy and James Kerr as alternates.

It was resolved that the President open the meeting with an address, and procure some member to deliver an address for the occasion.

The following gentlemen in the neighborhood of Point Caswell were appointed to make such arrangements for the meeting as they may deem suitable: Dr. J. F. Simpson, Owen Alderman, D. P. Bland, John H. Murphy, R. P. Paddison, J. J. Pridgen, Dr. Fred. Thompson and Randolph Corbett.

A. R. BLACK, Sec'y.

Post please copy.

It is suspected that the conspiracy plot reported in France was gotten up in the interest of the Emperor to enable him to carry the *plebescite* through.

"Draw Poker" on the Ohio.

On a recent pleasure trip, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, we were amused at the description that an old gentleman from Illinois gave of a game of bluff or draw poker. From his innocent manner we were confident that he knew no more about it than his language indicated and we formed a very favorable opinion of the morality of the community in which he resides. Here is the gentleman's description: "There are four well dressed young men at the table; one of them had a bunch of small, nice pictured pasteboards about the size of an envelope, though not so large; some had pictures of men and some pictures of women, and some had only spots on them; some of the spots were red and some black; he mixed them altogether, and laid them down and said "cut," but I did not see any knife; the one on the right to take off about a dozen; the fellow who had mixed them then put the dozen at the bottom of the bunch, and then commenced throwing them around with the picture side down, giving each, including himself, at first two and then three.—Each then looked carefully at his pasteboards, being careful that none of the others saw his pictures, and then each put down a dollar and said he would bet he had the best pictures, or the best pasteboards, and I don't know exactly which. The man with the bunch then said, 'How many more pasteboards do you want?' and they each gave back two or three, and received the same number off the bunch. They all looked carefully again, and two of them said they would 'pass out,' but they sat still. The other two each put down a five dollar note and one of them said 'Kings up, dueces down,' but I didn't see anything go up or down; the other said 'Three queens,' and he took the money. I suppose one of them must be a lunatic on the way to the asylum, and the others are his friends trying to amuse him. I hope they will keep quiet until we get into port."

We express the hope that the old gentleman arrived safe at his home in the moral city of Chicago.

"Mother," said a sharp little boy, "is it wicked to say damn?"

"Certainly, my boy, that would be swearing."

"But is it wicked to say coffer dam?"

"Oh, no, my son; that is the name of an inanimate object, like a house or table."

"Well, mother," responded young hopeful, "the old cow has got a potato in her throat, and if she don't look out she'll coffer dam head off."

August Elections.

At the ensuing August Election the following officers are to be elected:

1st. Members of Congress in the several districts.

2d. Members of the general assembly for their respective counties and districts.

3d. A county treasurer.

4th. A register of deeds.

5th. County surveyor.

6th. Five county commissioners.

7th. An attorney general.

8th. A coroner.

9th. A sheriff.

The following persons are allowed to vote:

Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old, or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector and shall be entitled to registration upon application.

The polls are to be kept open on the day of election from 7 o'clock in the morning until sunset.

From the New York Times, May 2.

Murder or Suicide—A Singular Case.

Yesterday morning the little village of Hicksville, Long Island, was thrown into great excitement by the discovery of the body of a wealthy and respected farmer, named David Nostrand, suspended from a beam in the hay loft, and now and then a drop of blood falling from it to the floor below. The body was found by a man who had been in his employ, who immediately informed the household of the sad fact and then aroused the neighborhood. When the body was cut down the throat was found to have been cut from ear to ear, and the wind pipe and arteries severed. The wound had evidently been inflicted by some dull instrument, as it was very ragged. No knife or other instrument, however, was found upon the premises. The rope which encircled the neck was a large hempen one, and was about seven feet long, made in a slip noose. Some are inclined to think that he committed suicide, while others believe that he was murdered. The theory of suicide is supported by the argument that for some days past he had been depressed in spirits and very despondent, while the murder theory is supported by the argument that he could not cut his throat so fearfully and then hang himself, nor could he suspend himself by the neck and then lacerate his throat. It is said he went to New York on Friday and raised some money, but how true this is cannot be stated, as no money was found on his person. He was a married man, and about forty years of age. He was an extensive farmer and dairyman, and was supposed to be worth about $75,000. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

JOHN POOL.

The Record of a Renegade—The Slanders of a Son—Extracts from the Speech of Senator Pool.

* * * * * *

Men are murdered from motives of revenge, from sudden ebullitions of passion; murdered for the hope of gain; men have assaults and batteries committed upon their persons; their property is destroyed; the criminal laws are violated from various motives that actuate the bad and the evil-disposed citizens of the community. This is one thing. I understand that such offenses are committed everywhere; and I stand up here to-day to say that in the State of North Carolina there are fewer such offenses now than there were before the war. A stranger or citizen, if you please, may travel from the sea-board to the mountains in my State with as much security as he could before the war, provided always he does not allow his political notions to be obtruded upon those whom he meets. Take the political aspect out and there is no danger whatever. I will go further than that.—Being a practicing lawyer in the courts of that State, I say that I feel sure in the opinion I express that there are fewer violations of the criminal laws of the State now than there ever have been during the course of my professional life and experience there. I will go still further, and say that the courts of justice and the officers of the law punish offenders as promptly, pursue them as promptly, ferret out offenses as promptly in that State now as they ever did, and that our courts are as careful, and as prompt, and as rigid in the execution of the criminal laws as they ever were upon all classes of offenses that are not political.

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This Ku-Klux business means something. It is for a purpose. I am not standing here to say whether there has been an exaggeration of the outrages alleged to have been committed by the organization, or whether there has been a failure to bring before the Senate one half of what has actually been done. I leave all that out of the question. Sir, the meaning of it is that the reconstruction policy of Congress is not in accordance with the sentiment of the majority of the white people in that community. The meaning is that a majority of the white people in those States have heretofore controlled their governments and ruled them, and they intend that the same shall be the case hereafter. They mean that the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, which were put upon those States by the reconstruction acts before the fifteenth amendment was adopted, shall be in effect nothing; that they will substitute a higher law than your reconstruction policy and the fifteenth amendment, to wit, violence in the localities.

Now, Mr. President, I ask whether it is likely to succeed? Take any community in which those outrages have been committed and are being continued; where bands of men in horrid disguises, and going under all the horrid and fearful names which were mentioned here by the Senator from Indiana yesterday, can with impunity, so far as the law is concerned or the administration of the law by its officers, go to the houses of colored men at the dead hours of night, take them out and hang them or scourge them, burn down their houses, outrage their families; in a community where this is continued, not for one week, but for months and months, where there is no arresting of the offenders, and it is made perfectly plain that there is no security save one, and that security is announced by these marauders, and it is to vote the Democratic ticket or not vote at all—I ask whether voting could be free in such a community? It is known that there is a security against outrage. There is one thing which being agreed to no man fears to be Ku-Kluxed, and that is, that he is right politically in the estimation of those who conduct these outrages. The law and the officers of the law give no security at all. These men are seen in their disguises; the men whom they hang up are seen hung up; the men whom they scourge exhibit the effects of their stripes upon their backs; and no officer of the law raises his hand. Every man feels and knows that the law is utterly powerless to give him any protection; yet he is offered protection if he will abandon the civil and political rights which you have thrust upon him; and, sir, he is subjected to these outrages because you have thrust them upon him. The meaning is that the majority of the white people in those States mean to control the government as in times past, the fifteenth amendment and your laws under it to the contrary notwithstanding.

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But you say call out the militia. Whom will you call? You must not have members of this organization in your militia. If you do, it is of no effect at all. Will you put Democrats in it, in whose interests these outrages are committed? That would not be considered very safe. You call out a militia, then, composed of Republicans, a Republican militia. You must not call them from the county in which the outrages are committed, for if you do every man upon that militia as soon as it is disbanded will bite the dust.—You must go to another county and call upon the Republicans of some distant county, to do what? To go into the insurrectionary locality and fight Democrats. Sir, is not that party arrayed against party in arms?

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But, Mr. President, suppose you can take your militia out of the county without a fight and carry them into the insurrectionary district, when your militia get there, what is it going to do? At best it is but a posse for the Sheriff. A State cannot declare martial law. It is but a posse for the Sheriff. But one of the precautions usually taken by these organizations is that they have the Sheriff and his deputies, as well as other officers of the law, by come means, and if by no other, by intimidation, if not in their interest at least winking at their proceedings; and you carry your militia from a distant county to act as a posse to officers whose duty it was to summon a posse of the citizens to secure order, and who have neglected their duty; and that is all the efficacy of the militia after they get there

But, sir, suppose they are efficacious, what are they to do? You say arrest some of these violators of law. Suppose you can find one and you arrest him, what will you do with him? Put him in prison? Why, sir the prison would be broken open just as soon as that militia force turns is back upon the house. But suppose you retain him in prison; do not he and his friends know that there are nine chances to one that some of his confederates will be on the grand jury, and no true bill found.

But suppose a true bill is found as the result of your militia operation, against one of these offenders. I am informed it has transpired in our State that when one of these men was upon trial before a petit jury it was found that in the endorsement on the bill of a true bill the word "not" had been prefixed by somebody, so that it read "Not a true bill," and they were trying a man upon no bill at all. I simply state this to show the subterfuges that are restored to evade the law.

But, sir, if you bring that offender before a petit jury, you are bringing him before a petit jury composed of some men who have sworn in the most solemn manner and are bound by the most horrid obligations one to the other to acquit him. I cannot see how the militia under these circumstances would be a remedy at all.

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The addition which the Senator from Missouri proposes to make to existing laws on this subject is to allow the President in insurrectionary localities to suspend the *habeas corpus* and declare martial law. Another feature is that he allows the levying of contributions upon the citizens of that locality to pay the expenses of the operation. I have already said that when the State sent the militia there they would but be a *posse* of the sheriff, and I say now, under existing laws, if you send the existing force of the United States there, when they arrive in the county they are but a *posse* of the sheriff. If they arrest a man, what will they do with him? They must turn him over to the civil authority.

But, sir, the people of those communities have learned by experience to respect the strong arm of the Government of the United States, and they have learned to know that martial law declared is something that cannot be resisted and something that cannot be successfully and safely evaded; for it is evasion, not resistance, that is the foundation of the hopes of those men who are creating those disturbances. The efficacy of the proposed law consists in the feature that the writ of *habeas corpus* may be suspended, and that when the military authorities make arrests they shall not be compelled to turn the offender over to the civil authorities, to be tried by a jury of his own confederates. I would not allow the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in a whole State. I would confine it, as the Senator from Missouri does, to the insurrectionary locality.

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I do not know that any law of the Union has been violated in the State of North Carolina by these Ku-Klux. They mean to render invalid and inefficient in its operation the provisions of the fifteenth amendment; but it is done in an indirect way. They do not say "You shall not come to the ballot-box and vote." If they did they would then be violating a law of the Union. They do not stand around the ballot-box and say, "Because you are black you shall not vote here." If so, possibly they might be violating the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, but I doubt whether they would. I have not the fifteenth amendment before me, but I think it provides that no State shall debar a man from the right to vote because of his race, color, or previous condition; and even standing at the ballot-box and keeping colored men away by force would hardly be a violation of the laws of the Union. They have not done that; that is not the purpose; the purpose is to make it unsafe by terrorism and intimidation to prevent his exercising the right.

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It may be said that you can pass a law here to enforce the fifteenth amendment and make it a law of the United States, and have any violation of it indicted before the courts of the United States, where men may be tried by an iron-clad jury, as the expression is down in those States. Perhaps that would be very well. That may be one of the remedies which may be adopted in part in this case. I think it is. It is indispensable, but it still has the defect that other propositions have; it can be evaded and will be evaded under the carefully prepared and constructed organization which is denominated on this floor the Ku-Klux.

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Mr. President, this Ku-Klux organization of which you have heard is not an insurrection. I admit it has been declared so in one locality by the Governor of my own State; but it is a misunderstanding of terms. An insurrection is open and active resistance to our authority. It is not a rebellion. That is an effort to break down an existing Government and set up another in its place. They do not propose to resist established authority. They are not engaged just at this time, however much they might like to be, in a rebellion against the Government of the United States. They do not propose to resist the constituted authority of the State. They propose to evade it. They propose by an organization here and there, by the number of its members, and by the oaths and obligations by which they are bound one to another, to screen each other and evade the authority of the State; that is, to perpetrate with impunity domestic violence within the borders of a State, and to defy that State to prevent it. Does not that raise a case when the United States should go there and intervene with its authority and stop it? That is the view which I have of the situation; but I do not think it is necessary to labor up it further.

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Some Senators may say, "Get up a fight and then the Government may go in." Sir, a regard for the peace of this country, a regard for its order, for its character, a regard for human life, the highest dictates of humanity, as well as the express mandates of the Constitution it seems to me makes it obligatory upon the United States to interfere in time in some efficient way. I have no doubt that whenever it is known, and settled by stringent legislation here, that there is to be such interference as is indicated by the amendment of the Senator from Missouri you will not have to execute that law in half a dozen cases. Whenever under martial law the perpetrators of these outrages are in one or two instances taken up and punished as they deserve to be, and as every man ought to hope to see them punished, it will be understood quickly from one end of the organization to the other, and the word will be "disband," and you will save an infinite amount of turbulence and trouble.

I appeal to Congress to pass such a measure, not only in behalf of the law-abiding, law-loving, and peaceable citizens of those communities, but in the interests of the whole community; in the interests of the very men who are encouraging or perpetrating these outrages.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Grand Radical Pow-Wow—Washington Municipal Election—Radical Dissensions—Protection—Southern Pacific Railroad—Steel Rails—Congressional Check, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1870.

Dear Journal:—We are to have a grand Radical pow-wow here next week. A document with this end in view has been circulated among the Senators and Representatives for signature and has received the entire list of Radical Senators, and no doubt will also be signed by all the members of the House. Its object is to hold a grand caucus of all the Radicals in Congress for the purpose of devising ways and means and stating the issues which the party intend presenting to the country in the coming Fall elections for members of Congress. Also to form a grand campaign committee to furnish documents, &c., and especially to look after the condition of the Radical party in the Southern States, so as to secure Radical results in the close districts. I have no doubt that the declaration of principles will be as high-sounding and fair as the ingenuity of Radicalism can make them, and will be carried out as faithfully as was the platform on which General Grant was elected, in which it was most explicitly stated that the States of the North were not to be interfered with in the regulation of suffrage, and Grant was scarce warm in his seat when the military power of the Government was used to back up the edict of a Radical Congress to force the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, to do the very thing that was denied both in their platform and on the stump as a part of their designs. So now with another tissue of fabrications and fair promises these men expect to again gull their constituents to re-elect them to Congress. Their grand pow-wow cannot wipe out the record of the past session. The eyes of the people are being opened, and there will be a "hard road to travel" for those Western members who have been voting for New England interests, for reasons best known to themselves, and crushing those whom they represented.

The only excitement in this burg is the coming municipal election. The Rads are in pieces split with regard to a candidate. They have the present Mayor, Bowen, an Emory and a Richards to choose from, and it is probable they will run two tickets. There is no choice between any of those proposed. They are all negro lovers, and so far are eligible, but the question of spoils has shaken the Capital to its foundations. When the "salt of earth" party have disposed of their saints to their satisfaction, the Democrats may nominate a candidate, in order, as "X" of the Baltimore Gazette says, "to keep the elect together."

The Chronicle of to-day is out in its coaxing mood. Forney evidently has given up the hope that the lash in the hands of Drake, Sumner, Butler and Schenck is powerful enough to dragoon the recalcitrant Senators and members who have lately dared to differ from and defeat the mandates of the extremists, so he tries the other track, and hopes that, as Sumner & Co. have failed in the "stithering up" process, that he may succeed in the "buttering down" process. He congratulates his party that Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, intends to give them an old fashioned speech on the tariff, which is going to harmonize interests, &c. I think Justin will have a jolly time convincing the people, especially of the West and South, that protection to monopolies is a good thing for the toiling masses and the farmer, for the people have learned the exact definition of high tariff, and are realizing its effects just now to their heart's content. Forney in his blandest, smoothest style says, "There is a good deal of free speech and free printing among Republican politicians and newspapers. A good deal of abuse of this man and that, but it is characteristic of all parties. The Democrats are as liberal in their differences as ourselves. All that is necessary for the Republican leaders to understand is that they are the custodians of a sacred trust, the unity and success of the Republican party. If they fail in their duty, their constituents will take the business into their own hands in the future Conventions for selecting Members and Senators in Congress. How conciliatory and peaceful; rather different in tone were the articles from the same pen a few days before the vote was taken on the Georgia bill. It is now believed that "more flies can be caught with sugar than with vinegar," hence the change in tone in the administration organ, but "we shall see what we shall see," anon.

I don't see the differences in the Democratic party, but I do see a very delicate threat as to what might happen to members if they failed in their duty, in the concluding lines of Forney's article. I think many members have failed—not in their duty to party as Forney means, but in their duty to their constituents, and the fate above mentioned will overtake a good many of them, as J. W. Forney suggests.

The Southern Senators and members held a caucus last evening to determine upon concert of action with regard to the different projected Southern Railroads to the Pacific, and notwithstanding the various schemes which were strongly urged by the different interested parties the merits of the Southern Trans-Continental Railway Company, who are now building their road through Texas on the line of the 32d parallel, were so evident that the caucus agreed to support that bill which will give universal satisfaction to the people of the South as being the only road proposed that was really a Southern road in the interest of that whole section. This road asks so little aid from the Government that its claims could not well be passed over.

The debate in the House yesterday over the duty on steel rails made by the Bessemer process was quite exciting. Millions of dollars were involved in the question. Attention was called to the fact that officers of steel works were lobbying on the floor of the House in order to secure the highest kind of duty on steel rails. This Bessemer process is a monopoly in the hands of Dan. J. Morrell, a member of the present Congress from Pa., who was working hard for it, J. A. Griswold, ex-member who was on the floor, and others. The duty was finally fixed at thirty-six dollars a ton, instead of forty-four dollars, which was in the bill. This is about eight dollars less than the steel ring desired and fourteen dollars less than at present. Mr. Morrell himself voting for the high duty on an article in which he was interested, although a point of order was made against it. Not quite the thing, but this is the age of cheek and one don't mind these things anywhere. We are progressive you know.

A wealthy Philadelphia woman and daughter, moving in good society, have been sentenced to a years's imprisonment for shop lifting.

Herring and shad are fast disappearing from Virginia waters.